Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-190 *1 October 1987*

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Chernyshev Hits West's Stance at Vienna

LD301100 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Twenty-three countries of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO have resumed consultations on a mandate for talks on cuts in armed forces and armaments throughout Europe — from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural mountains.

A very crucial phase has thus begun and it is perfectly natural that people in the world, first of all in Europe, are keenly interested in prospects for signing a relevant agreement.

It has not yet proved possible to iron out disagreements on a number of matters of principle. The Warsaw Treaty countries stand, for instance, for mutual cuts in all ground and tactical aircraft forces of European nations as well as the United States and Canada in Europe along with their organic arms and combat equipment and in a package with tactical nuclear systems.

The NATO countries, by contrast, are effectively talking about only ground forces, while leaving out such components as nuclear systems and tactical strike aircraft, which are, meanwhile, a highly important part of a potential for dealing surprise blows and mounting large-scale offensive operations.

This means that without reducing these components it is impossible to enhance stability in Europe.

It is no less important that a large number of weapons systems cannot be detached from the ground forces because they are part of their weaponry of "dual-purpose" systems which can fire conventional as well as nuclear ammunition.

It would be illogical and difficult to examine the same — "dual-purpose" — arms at different talks.

The position of the NATO countries claiming a desire to press for eliminating the sides' offensive potentials, while refusing to agree to cuts in tactical nuclear systems and tactical strike airport [as recieved], which are part of these very potentials, is equally illogical.

The NATO members' basic approach to cuts can hardly be called productive and fair as their concept does not envisage mutual cuts and calls instead for removing an alleged "imbalance" at the expense of the Warsaw Treaty nations.

The pivot of the program for disarmament in Europe as a whole, in the meantime, should consist in reducing the military potentials of both military-political alliances. It is only in this way that it is possible to achieve stability and security in Europe.

The Warsaw Treaty states have suggested eliminating inequalities wherever they exist, including not only armor, as insisted by NATO, but also tactical aircraft, nuclear artillery, tactical missiles and other kinds of weaponry and combat equipment.

But the NATO countries are talking only about the components in which the Warsaw Treaty has an advantage. More often than not, however, they are using mythical data about the correlation of forces.

A spokesman for the Social Democracy Party of Germany has just said, for example, that when speaking about the alignment of forces between East and West, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been proceeding from a patently faulty basis: By picking out data suitable for its ends, it has been confronting public opinion with such comparative characteristics of the correlation of forces between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO as blur and grossly distort the real picture.

Disagreements remain also on such an issue as the area to be covered by cuts. The Warsaw Treaty believes that it should comprise the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, including the archipelagos and insular territories of European countries in adjacent seas as well as the entire territory of Turkey.

NATO insists that the area should be made smaller, by excluding part of Turkey and American bases in its territory.

The success of the final phase of consultations in Vienna will depend on the baggage brought there by representatives of the NATO countries.

The activities of certain forces in those countries have so far been limited to attempts to scare West Europeans with a "threat" that will allegedly be posed to Western Europe by Soviet conventional forces left after the destruction of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

Those really wishing security for Europe will apply every effort to help the work on the mandate to a successful conclusion so as to enable the talks on cuts in armed forces and armaments across Europe to open as early as in 1988.

By contrast, those cultivating fears, while seeking in effect a military advantage for their bloc, are plainly reluctant to see positive results in Vienna.

NATO Group Acclaims 'Positive Results'

LD301435 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Brussels September 30 TASS—A special NATO consultative group set up several years ago for consultations on reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons, warmly acclaimed positive results reached on this

issue during Washington meetings between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. State Secretary George Shultz, says a statement which was made on behalf of the group by Ambassador Allen Holmes, representative of the U.S. State Department and chairman of the group and which was circulated at the NATO headquarters here today.

However, members of the group admitted that there was still much work in store on remaining technical issues and questions of control.

The statement points out that an easily verifiable agreement on control over armaments can bring about a more stable and secure balance of forces at a lower level.

At the same time the statement expresses an intention of NATO partners to preserve their nuclear deterrent forces.

Pyadyshev on Prospects for Disarmament
AU291827 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 25 Sep 87 pp 3,4

[Article by Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Administration: "The First Success Must Inspire Faith" — especially written for OTECHESTVEN FRONT]

[Text] We are witnesses to the first real step in human history along the road of reducing nuclear weapons. At the negotiations in Washington Eduard Shevardnadze succeeded in achieving an agreement in principle to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles — medium-range and operational-tactical.

This is the first major and practical result of the restructuring of our foreign policy, the essence of which was presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the article "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World." This is the most developed, harmonious, and comprehensive presentation of the Soviet leadership's opinions on the issues of peace, security, and disarmament, and further develops the premises of Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986 and the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The principles to which we adhere are not something fixed and immovable. They constantly adapt to specific situations. In this context the article is a new word, carrying a new revolutionary thought and spirit.

The internationalization of the dialogue between states and the striving toward specific results — this is the road to solving the issues which face international life today. The overwhelming majority of the states share this approach. Naturally, the USSR has its opinions and its idea of the processes which are taking place in the world. However, it does not offer ready-made prescriptions but invites all states and the entire world public to exchange opinions and jointly analyze the model of future security.

We think that Mikhail Gorbachev's article outlines the most precise route toward a secure, nuclear-free world. The analysis of recent tendencies is supported by a comprehensive forecast of the development of USSR-U.S. and international relations. In other words, the forecast materializing in front of our eyes lends a special conviction to the feasibility of creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Had we still lived in the period before the restructuring there would not have been such an agreement. The old political thinking was not very flexible and did not respond to difficult and bold, but responsible solutions. It relied mostly on the current and waited to see where the stream would carry it, instead of struggling against the stream and directing it down the necessary path. This stream chased us and is still chasing us from one system of weapons to another, each more sophisticated and horrible than the last.

Almost 10 years ago it led to the deployment in Europe of the intermediate-range missiles, the Pershing-2 and the cruise missiles. Why were they needed? For more security, or simply because under the force of habit one had to fill up the remaining free space in the missile gamut between the battle field tactical missiles and the huge strategic missiles with a range of over 5,000 km?

The missile agreement has great political importance. Some 40 years of negotiations at various bilateral USSR-U.S. and multilateral international forums did not produce anything but words. Not one single bomber or missile had been eliminated. We had to wait for so long. The first success must inspire faith. It must show that disarmament is not just empty words, but a real possibility.

The agreement which was reached is much broader than simple mutual understanding. I would like to recall several stages which preceded this major event. First of all — the meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik. The agreements which were reached precisely reflect the spirit of Geneva and Reykjavik. For the sake of reaching an agreement the USSR left aside the issue of the English and French nuclear arsenals, and this is not a negligible fact. As you know, we separated the package, the well-known package, despite the fact that we preferred and still prefer a complex solution of the issues related to reducing the weapons. We agreed to the global zero option solution of the issue of the medium-range and operational-tactical weapons.

In response to the wishes and demands of the Asian states we agreed to eliminate our nuclear arsenals of this class in the Asian part of the USSR. Finally, we are eliminating many more warheads from this class than our NATO partners. By doing this we are not ignoring the security interests of the USSR and our allies. We have enough guarantees of keeping our defense at a sufficiently good and reliable level.

It is our conviction that the relevant impulse must be immediately activated in the sphere of reaching an agreement to eliminate 50 percent of the strategic strike weapons under the conditions of strictly observing and strengthening the regime of the anti-missile defense agreement. The time has come to resume the work related to the issues of nuclear tests, and it is high time to finally agree on banning chemical weapons. Thus the possibility emerges to begin a real advance toward a nuclear-free world, and toward establishing structures and mechanisms of maintaining peace and sharply reducing the level of conventional weapons.

The agreement is very important from a military point of view. It is the first time that modern, dangerous, destabilizing systems of nuclear arsenals — not obsolete military equipment — will be eliminated. For a long period after the removal of the incomplete "Tor" and "Jupiter" U.S. missiles from Italy and Turkey there were no U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles dangerously increases the potential strikes on remote areas of the USSR. In addition, if somebody in the United States would adopt the insane decision to begin an aggression, these missiles will fire the first salvos of the all-nuclear conflict.

In a synchronized launching of the Pentagon's European missiles, as well as the Minuteman missiles and the B-52 bombers stationed in the United States, and the Polaris missiles, hidden in the oceans' depths, the Pershing-2 missiles would have the shortest route to their targets. Of course, the big question is — will they reach their targets?

Furthermore, the strategists will have to correct the plans of the so-called controlled escalation of the nuclear conflict. Two steps will immediately drop from the staircase of the nuclear escalation. Adherents of the use of the nuclear weapons along a raising curve think in the following manner: Nothing apocalyptic would happen if after using conventional weapons in a certain conflict we activate the small combat tactical weapons. After that we could check the enemy with operational-tactical missiles. Again, this will not be the end of the world. We could make the next step by using the intermediate-range missiles. This also would not be an apocalypse. The strategic striking weapons will add the final touch.

Now the imaginary intermediate variants will disappear. One could travel nonchalantly along the staircase of the nuclear escalation. Only two steps remain in this staircase. No more games. One step, and the world will sink in the nuclear catastrophe. This new strategic reality must have a sobering effect. This means that the general situation will become more stable.

During the talks with the United States the USSR consistently followed a line coordinated with the socialist countries, and voiced proposals which have been developed collectively with the socialist states-allies, which were aimed at strengthening peace, decreasing the military threat, and reducing the level of nuclear confrontation. This line was coordinated at the meetings of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member-States, the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee, and other multilateral meetings and contacts. Thus at the May 1987 Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee the participants spoke about the urgent need to conclude an agreement on eliminating all U.S. and USSR medium-range missiles in Europe on the basis of the principled agreement reached in Reykjavik, and about the simultaneous elimination of the U.S. and USSR operational-tactical missiles.

The progress in this area would have hardly been possible without the cooperation of our allies, especially the GDR and the CSSR, on whose territory the operational-tactical missiles are deployed. As noted at the 19 September New York meeting of the leaders of the socialist delegations, the socialist countries support the further intensification of the efforts to reach results at the USSR-U.S. negotiations, which would facilitate a rapid development along all routes leading toward constructing a nuclear-free and violence-free world.

Let us not forget that we have a lot to do in order to turn the Washington agreement into a full fledged treaty. We must get down to work in Geneva. After a month the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state will meet again in Moscow in order to receive from the delegations the finished texts of the documents. Afterwards there will be a summit meeting at which the treaty on the intermediate- and shorter-range missiles itself will be signed, and the entire range of issues related to USSR-U.S. relations will be reviewed.

The USSR honestly and fully implemented its obligations. This is beyond any doubt. What about the U.S.? In general the reaction to the agreement is positive. The politicians of the administration's higher spheres and the laymen are mostly satisfied with the fact that a ray of light could penetrate the nuclear fog.

However, can we forget the lessons of history? For example, the military-industrial complex used to dominate everything in America. The people still remember how on a direct television relay from Vienna's Palace on 18 June 1979 President Carter signed the SALT-II agreement and emotionally expressed his satisfaction in front of everybody. Upon his departure from Vienna the President went straight to the Congress, where he read a speech on the vital importance of the treaty for America. It appeared that the mission was accomplished. However, it did not happen that way. The gears of the U.S. political machine, which were silent until then, started moving, and the "stop signals" went up on the boards. The ratification of the treaty was frustrated.

What ransom will the U.S. military-industrial complex receive this time? Most probably an additional intensification of "Star Wars."

At the Washington briefing a colleague of mine, the Soviet press representative, said to the journalists on the eve of concluding the negotiations: "This is how history is being made." — an effective sentence which headlined many reports. It was not easy to make history in eliminating the two classes of missiles. Neither the first nor the last combats of this history are easy ones. However, history is being made. Restructuring reveals its efficiency.

Charikov Reviews Need for Arms Agreements
LD301221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Today is the 17th anniversary of the signing of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on measures to reduce the danger of starting a nuclear war. At our microphone is commentator Igor Charikov:

[Charikov] To start with, the contents of the two documents themselves outline a group of practical measures which aim at averting accidental or unsanctioned use of the nuclear weapons controlled by the USSR and the United States, and also to improve and facilitate direct communication lines between the two countries.

These documents were the first tangible results of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation which opened in 1969. Therefore, the fruitfulness of the process, which in the political vocabulary was given the name of SALT, was demonstrated, and a basis for reaching further accords in the crucial area was laid.

That process proved to be difficult, and not only because the approaches to resolving arms limitation had not been previously explored. Disarmament and detente caused the opposition of powerful forces in the United States and in the NATO bloc. Nevertheless, the process was gaining momentum. Less than 2 years later, another more comprehensive agreement on averting the danger of nuclear war between the USSR and the United States was signed. I would like to emphasize that: Not reducing the danger of starting a nuclear war, but averting it. What we have here is another step forward along the path of [words indistinct].

The U.S. leaders at that time found the political courage to acknowledge the fact that there was no alternative to settling differences in opinion and conflicts peacefully, that a constructive dialogue leading to an accord was needed.

Contrary to our foreign policy, the foreign policy of bourgeois states and above all, the United States, is subject to opportunist fluctuations, chiefly to the right, and it is not our fault that the process of normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations slowed down. This has created a virtual mountain of new complications and problems in the area of limiting armaments.

Official relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have existed for almost 50 years — we shall observe the jubilee next year. Considerable experience, including positive experience, has been accumulated over this period. We must remember that experience and use it when resolving the tasks of today, recognizing the objective reality, the pressing need to recognize and avert the danger of nuclear war, and to exclude it from the arsenal of means used to settled scores.

Prospects, Problems for CW Ban Discussed
PM301351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Nikolayev article: "Chemical Weapons Ban: On the Way to a Convention"]

[Text] Way back in 1928, following the ratification of the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Chemical Weapons, the USSR proposed a draft convention on immediate complete and universal disarmament. It provided for the destruction of all means and devices for chemical attack and the dismantling of all industrial enterprises for the production of such means and devices. It is only today, however, that the task of chemical disarmament, raised about 6 decades ago, has become really feasible. The latest round of multilateral talks on a complete and universal ban on chemical weapons, which has ended at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, gives reasons to make this forecast.

Thanks to the purposeful and constructive stance of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, there was success in building into the draft future convention mutually acceptable provisions on issues like the time schedule, procedure, and organization of the process of the complete (within 10 years) elimination of the world's stockpiles of chemical weapons and facilities for their production. After all, the question of how fully this destruction will apply to the existing technological base of production and the chemical weapons themselves will determine not only the reliability of the future agreement but also the degree of confidence felt by all signatory states as regards their own security.

But even the complete destruction of stockpiles and means for the production of chemical weapons is only one-half of the matter. A substantial part — but still only a part — of all concerns centers on preventing the possible re-emergence of the destroyed military chemical supplies at some point in time. It is therefore no accident that the countries working on the draft international convention give most thorough attention to working out provisions which would prevent the secret preservation or redevelopment of military-chemical potential.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that there are a number of potentially dangerous avenues for possible circumvention of the convention as a result of issues that have not yet been fully worked out. For example, it would be expedient to

impose a complete ban on the production of supertoxic deadly chemicals, which constitute the base of chemical weapons, by numerous laboratories, and to use for this purpose one single specialized facility where such chemicals could be manufactured for all permitted purposes. Such an installation ought to be under constant international monitoring.

But some countries propose that the manufacture of small quantities (up to 10 grams) of supertoxic deadly chemicals be permitted in laboratories. To accept this would mean, in the opinion of experts, legalizing the possible development [razrabotka] of chemical weapons. After all, it may be difficult, but it is possible to monitor the actual absence of work on the laboratory composition of supertoxic deadly chemicals. It is not practically feasible to determine whether any prohibited activities are carried out within the framework of permitted ones.

According to data cited at the Geneva conference, it is possible to eliminate within just 2-3 weeks any signs of chemical weapons production at major general chemical industry plants: Up to 7,000-8,000 [units of] chemical combat ammunition can be transferred within 24 hours to a different region situated 1,000 or more kilometers away from the starting point. The question is: How much time is needed to conceal laboratory work? Not more than a few hours, in all probability. Yet it takes about 7 hours just to fly over the Atlantic.

Another important problem concerns the activities of transnational corporations. It is well known that they have their own scientific research, laboratory, and production base, as well as numerous daughter companies and enterprises abroad. Union Carbide, for example, the culprit of the Bhopal tragedy, has about 700 enterprises and laboratories, including almost 200 plants situated not only in the United States but also in many countries in West Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Therefore, it would be correct if every state signing the convention bore full legal responsibility for the activity of transnational corporations regardless of where their daughter companies and subsidiaries are located. In our example, the U.S. Government ought to guarantee that all of Union Carbide's 700 enterprises and laboratories honor the convention. But here we have another question: Does the U.S. Government's jurisdiction and control apply to all these 700 installations? Furthermore, the participants in the Geneva talks have yet to agree on a common definition of the idea of "jurisdiction and control," and this calls for further discussion and working out of this problem. It cannot be avoided.

Special mention must be made of the binary weapons which the United States intends to produce: They could have a negative effect on the process of chemical disarmament. Where does the danger of binary technology lie? In the fact that such combat munitions, being of standard design without any of the distinguishing features typical of unitary chemical combat ammunition, could be secretly kept in weapon arsenals. There is not much more that needs to be done: Just fit the containers with two relatively low-toxicity components which, when combined, produce a combat toxic element that destroys all living things. There will be virtually nothing to distinguish the production of these components from the production processes for the synthesis of commercial chemicals with low toxicity. In this way, here we have another danger of the convention's prohibitions being circumvented. One more highly significant point. In this way, binary technology will make it possible to shift the chemical weapons potential from the hands of military departments to the hands of private firms.

How is it possible to localize the destabilizing factor of binary chemical weapons? The solution here evidently lies in the problem of organizing efficient monitoring of all chemical activity by states. This is precisely how the task is formulated by the Soviet side and the socialist community countries. The convention not only should but must take into account the changes that have taken place in the sphere of the technology and organization of the industrial production of binary chemical weapons. Anyone who wishes to achieve an efficient convention not in words but in practice ought to agree to the extension of international monitoring to the chemical industry's private sector.

For the purpose of speeding up work on a convention aimed at the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and elimination of all stockpiles, the Soviet Union has pledged to, and proposed that all participants in the talks should, proceed from the legally established principle of mandatory inspections on request without any right to refuse such inspections. In order to create an atmosphere of trust at the talks on chemical weapons, the Soviet side invited the participants to visit the Shikhany military installation near Saratov to familiarize themselves with standard models of chemical combat ammunition existing in the USSR and with the technology for the destruction of chemical weapons by mobile installations. Our country will shortly invite experts to a special enterprise for the destruction of chemical weapons now under construction near the city of Chapayevsk.

These steps by the Soviet Union are a practical and effective manifestation of new political thinking. They are also an incentive for all participants in the talks to display the maximum goodwill and a constructive approach.

Pyadyshev Holds Talks With Reporters 1 Oct

Arms Accord Possible 'Next Year'

LD011434 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—The treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles could be a good prelude to the solution of a greater task—reduction of strategic offensive arms in the conditions of strict compliance with the ABM treaty, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, told a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

"Given reciprocal striving, the agreement on 50-per cent reductions could become a reality as early as in the first half of the next year. There is a real possibility to come to agreement while the current administration is in office," Pyadyshev said.

"There are a lot of difficulties along this path. First of all, this is the issue of the future of the ABM treaty. During talks in Washington between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz, the Soviet side tabled specific proposals directed at looking for a corresponding decision in that direction.

Specifically, it was proposed to agree on the list of devices that would be banned from launching into outer space. The nuclear and space element would be ruled out under these circumstances.

Another barrier in the way of the agreement is wholy related to the American side's demands—the question of sub-levels in the process of reductions for each type of strategic offensive arms.

The American demands for the introduction of sub-levels on ICBM'S, submarine-launched missiles and strategic aircraft are impossible to explain logically.

To agree with these demands, one will have to disrupt substantially the traditionally established structure of the Soviet strategic forces. This would entail, for instance, a serious weakening of their backbone, the ICBM'S and would require buidling up strategic aircraft.

This would require—following the American pattern—the establishment of Soviet air bases close to U.S. territory. Will the U.S. want that?

The Soviet approach is simple and logical—to reduce by equal percentage all elements of the strategic triad of the USSR and the United States. Work in that direction is proceeding.

There are two drafts, Soviet and American, at the negotiating table in Geneva. The Soviet delegation in Geneva is undertaking effort to make a single text out of the two drafts, which would rest on the idea of 50-per cent reductions of strategic arms."

Troop Withdrawal Discussed

AU011431 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 1 (AFP)—A Soviet Foreign Ministry official Thursday appeared optimistic about a political settlement in Afghanistan, saying the gap between timeframes proposed by Kabul and Islamabad for a withdrawal of Soviet troops was now "minimal".

Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev also told a news conference here that the proximity negotiations in Geneva could be continued, "and we can say that they can be carried out to their final stage." He did not elaborate further.

Pakistan and Afghanistan ended their last round of talks in Geneva on September 10 with an eight-month gap between the time-scales they respectively advocated for the withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Afghanistan dropped its previous proposal by two months to 16 months, while Pakistan said it would agree to an eight-month withdrawal timetable, one month longer than previously.

Noting that Soviet-backed Afghan leader Najibullah was Tuesday elected Afghan president, an honorary post in addition to the powerfsl position of Communist Party General Secretary he already holds, Mr. Pyadyshev said the Afghan people viewed his election as a "sign of confidence" in him.

He hailed Mr. Najibullah's election as a "very important event".

The Soviet spokesman's comments came without a new round of Geneva talks being announced after the apparent stalemate in September.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, are due to discuss Afghanistan in Moscow later this month while preparing for a forthcoming superpower summit.

Hails Najib Election

LD011423 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—The election of Najib as president of the Revolutionary Council and president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) is regarded in the Soviet Union as evidence of the high trust placed in him by the Afghan people, Boris Pyadyshev, head of

the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a briefing today. He noted that the national reconciliation policy being implemented by the Afghan leadership headed by Najib produces palpable results.

At the stage of indirect Afghan-Pakistani negotiations, which recently ended in Geneva, the DRA delegation, displaying flexibility and good will, announced a cut down to 16 months in the term for the withdrawal of Soviet Troops, that was announced by it earlier. So, the gap in the positions of the Pakistani and Afghan sides was bridged to a minimum distance now. The negotiations will be continued and even now they can be transferred into a concluding stage.

Yazov Invitation to Weinberger

LD011403 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his recent talks in Washington handed over Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov's invitation to U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to meet in Geneva within the framework of a regular session of the Soviet-American standing consultative commission, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

"The aim of the meeting is to discuss problems related to compliance with the ABM Treaty and certain other aspects."

The need for holding such a meeting is due to the fact that both sides have questions, doubts and mutual claims as to the sides' precise compliance with the ABM Treaty.

There are, specifically, substantial grounds for saying that the construction by the Americans of radars in Thule, Greenland, and on British territory violates the treaty.

In turn, the American side made claims with regard to the Krasnoyarsk radar.

At the proposed meeting of the Soviet and American defence ministers, these questions could be discussed in detail at a competenet level.

The U.S. defence secretary responded positively on the whole several days ago.

The U.S. secretary's positive reaction was welcomed, said the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman. "A bilateral meeting of the defence ministers during the session of the standing consultative commission in Geneva will really provide a good opportunity for considering issues of ABM treaty compliance and other aspects. It would be possible to agree during the meeting on an exchange of visits between the defence ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States."

Observers at CW Facility

LD011418 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—By the decision of the Soviet Government representatives from the countries, parties to the talks on chemical weapons, held within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and from a number of observer-countries have been invited to a Soviet military installation in Shikhany, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., told newsmen at a press briefing today.

Samples of Soviet chemical weapons will be shown for the first time, he noted. The technique of the destruction of chemical ammunitions aboard a mobile unit will also be demonstrated.

The trip to Shikhany will take place on October 3-4. We await the arrival of delegations from some 50 countries and of U.N. Secretariat officials dealing with disarmament affairs. A total of more than 120 people are expected to take part in the trip. The delegations will be accompanied by a group of journalists including 20 foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow and Geneva.

A meeting with the commanding personnel of the Shikhany installation and a demonstration of samples of Soviet chemical ammunitions are planned for October 3. A demonstration of the technique and an actual destruction of one of the chemical ammunitions will take place October 4. Foreign representatives will get acquainted with the specifications of the unit and the technological destruction plan.

The trip to the Shikhany military installation is in the same range with such important Soviet measures, as the visit of U.S. military representatives to the area of military exercises in Belorussia and a trip of American congressmen to the site of a radar under construction near Krasnoyarsk.

These steps spell out in practical terms the policy of the Soviet leadership in international affairs—a policy of mutual trust and good example. The trip is called upon to promote an early and successful completion of work on the draft convention outlawing chemical weapons, the Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized.

Canada Violates Soviet's Rights

LD011408 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—The fact of the violation of human rights with regard to Soviet citizen Sidorova was pointed out at a briefing here today. She was brutally beaten up in Canada the other day.

The explanations to this effect from the Canadian Department of External Affairs are unsatisfactory, said first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev. For several days the Canadian side has not given formal consent to a meeting of Soviet consular officials with Sidorova. The references of the Canadian authorities to the law on personal secrets contradict Canada's international obligations under the Vienna consular convention which, specifically, envisages the right of consular officials to meet freely citizens of the state they represent and to be able to get into contact with them.

Facts show that pressure was brought on the Soviet Citizen in an effort to compel her to stay in Canada, Boris Pyadyshev said.

U.S., UK Forces in Cyprus on 'High Alert'

LD301321 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Nicosia September 30 TASS—Britain's Akrotiri Air Base in Cyprus has been put on high alert.

The number of missions flown by military aircraft in the western direction was considerably increased, officers were sent into barracks.

American Marines at the base were also placed on high alert.

The newspaper *Haravghi*, reporting that, observed that the upsurge of activity at Akrotiri was directly linked to developments in the Persian Gulf where imperialist powers were contemplating fresh military ventures.

USSR Delegate Assesses Pyongyang Conference

PM301319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Morning Edition p5

[Own correspondent V. Lukashin interview with V.G. Tolstikov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Vladivostok Impetus"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] As already reported, the international conference "For Nuclear Disarmament, Peace, and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian and Pacific Region" involving more than 60 delegations from almost 50 countries was held in Pyongyang 24-26 September. V. Lukashin, *Izvestiya* correspondent in the DPRK, asked V. G. Tolstikov, the head of our delegation and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, to comment on the results of the conference's work.

[Tolstikov] I would immediately like to stress that the conference was held at a time crucial for the Asian and Pacific region and the world as a whole. Just over 1 year has passed since M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, when he announced the extensive Soviet program to strengthen peace and develop cooperation in Asia and the Pacific basin. Not very long, of course. But the conference in Pyongyang clearly showed that the positive processes boosted by Vladivostok are gathering momentum. This, in my opinion, is the main result of our forum's work.

The relevance of the conference, held on the initiative of the AAPSO and the Korean Solidarity Committee, is determined by the rapidly growing role played by this region in the political and economic life of the modern world. At the same time, it is developing to an ever increasing extent into an arena of military-political confrontation.

Washington has no intention at present of winding down its nuclear bases and withdrawing its troops from other countries' territory. The military-political partnership within the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle is being activated. The United States regards its military installations in Japan and South Korea, and also these countries' armed forces, as a single military-strategic complex. We will be frank: The situation is very alarming and highly complicated. The conference was held in an atmosphere where every effort to reach a peaceful solution to the disputes in this region comes up against stubborn resistance by militarist circles.

At the same time, one cannot fail to see that forces which are becoming increasingly aware of the urgent need to change this dangerous situation are multiplying in these countries at a state and sociopolitical level. They are trying to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and demanding that their peoples be guaranteed a safe, peaceful future free of threats, violence, and fear. All this was apparent at the conference in Pyongyang.

As is well known, our country actively contributes to this process. The Soviet Union formulates its policy with a view to the interests of strengthening peace in Asia and the Pacific basin. An example of the new thinking is provided by the program put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok, which was then developed further in an interview with the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka*. We have a reliable system of political, moral, and ethical guidelines. Clear proof of this is the publication of the article "Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World," which met with interest among the participants in our conference. This is understandable: The article maps out a clear-cut route for mankind

to follow to reach a secure, nuclear-free world. The complex of ideas, thoughts, and proposals put forward by the Soviet leader could be described with full justification as a doctrine of security.

As you know, for a number of years our country has been raising the issue of the need to develop and implement confidence-building measures in Asia and the Pacific. After all, we already have some useful experience of this in Europe. It is relevant to this region of the world, where military activity is at a very high level. The world is aware of the Soviet proposals. And we are aware that this problem must be resolved gradually, phase by phase.

The Soviet concept of universal security organically incorporates international economic security. To best way to ensure this is to implement the principle "disarmament for development." We are ready to develop regional economic cooperation. This aim will be served by the National Committee for Asian and Pacific Cooperation set up in our country.

We reiterated from the rostrum in Pyongyang that all Soviet people decisively support the fraternal Korean people's legitimate struggle for the unification of their country. The Korean problem—created 40 years ago by American imperialists—is a great tragedy for the people of this country. We have expressed willingness to act as the guarantor of a peaceful, nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula, thereby demonstrating the reality of the Soviet program to guarantee Asian and Pacific security.

It is well known that a vast number of different regional and international organizations operate in the Asian and Pacific region and that, despite all their differences, they understand or are coming close to understanding that the outbreak of war in the nuclear-space age would lead to the destruction of all mankind, and that the struggle to preserve peace requires vigorous action by the broadest public circles. Immediate attention, in our opinion, must now be devoted to building collaboration between all social forces in the region in their struggle to ban nuclear weapons and ultimately eliminate them, and to strengthen peace and security. It is essential to look for new forces and broaden ties with youth, women's, religious, and trade union organizations and representatives of the creative intelligentsia and journalistic circles.

The AAPSO is carrying out definite work relevant to Asia. At the same time, as was noted at the conference, our movement's potential is not being used to the full in the region. The idea that it is not enough to talk about peace and that peace must be actively defended clearly came across in the speeches by all the participants in the forum. The time has come to translate our correct theories into decisive political action in the interests of the struggle to ban nuclear weapons and ensure peace, security, and anti-imperialist solidarity in the Asian and Pacific region.

'Edinburgh Conversations' Discuss 'Survival'

Press Conference Held

LD010404 Moscow TASS in English 0021 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—TASS correspondents Viktor Lebedev and Igor Agabekov report:

"The Soviet delegation holds that that was a very useful meeting which confirmed the hopes which we set upon it," stated Yuriy Smirnov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

He spoke here on Wednesday at a press conference given by representatives of the Soviet, British and American public who attended the seventh meeting "Edinburgh Conversations: How to Survive in the Nuclear Age—The Path to Universal Security."

"The informal atmosphere at the meeting," said Yuriy Smirnov who was co-chairman of the "Edinburgh Conversations," "made it possible frankly to exchange our views with our British and American colleagues on the present-day international situation and on the causes which influence its development now."

He pointed out that it was not on all issues that the participants in the "Edinburgh Conversations" found points of contact. There were rather serious divergences of opinion in the evaluation of various phenomena of international life. However, the idea of the need to act jointly, proceeding from new approaches, and to look for ways to bring positions closer together wherever possible brought about absolute unanimity.

John Barnett, rector of Edinburgh University, the Western delegations' co-chairman of the "Edinburgh Conversations," said that that had been a meeting of friends with various ideas who had not always agreed with one another but nevertheless friends who could discuss problems impartially and realistically, in a positive and creative spirit.

He went on to say that the current atmosphere in Moscow was new to Western participants, and this was one of the reasons why they had arrived here: They wanted to understand the processes taking place in the Soviet Union now and the reasons which led to the new thinking and to new ideas.

Mr Barnett said the exchange of opinions had been full and frank to the utmost as never before. A constructive approach, which had begun to show between the participants, had been observed during the discussion of many issues.

He said they had not held talks in the direct sense of the word. He said that, as people in Britian put it, the Western participants were checking the temperature of water and it turned out to be warm enough.

Talks End, Communique Issued

LD302341 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—The seventh meeting of Soviet, British and American public figures "Edinburgh Conversations on How To Survive in the Nuclear Age—the Path to Mutual Security" came to a close in Moscow on Wednesday.

"The danger of nuclear war," says a joint communique which was adopted on the results of the meeting, "is nothing less than a threat to the existence of civilisation. It is therefore essential that both East and West understand the need for cooperation and a common search to resolve key questions which face humanity".

"Diversity of political systems and the need for a spirit of interdependence in facing global problems underline the importance of efforts to achieve security, which is both universal and comprehensive, since it is clear that nothing can be solved merely by building up military potential".

The participants in the meeting agree that a reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe must be matched by measures capable of lowering, and finally excluding, the possibility of not only nuclear but also conventional war on the continent.

In this connection they favour working out at an early date a mandate to start negotiations on armed forces and armaments on an all-European scale.

It was noted that a new approach to international security could be based only on a foundation of confidence created through experience of cooperation and by developing direct dialogue between East and West.

"In the ecological perspective," the communique says, "the military and political confrontation of East and West appears as a dangerous distraction from the fundamental long-term issues of the environment and economic development of mankind as a whole, on a small and vulnerable planet".

Participants emphasised the importance of a constructive dialogue within the international community on creating the foundations of a world secure for all.

They expressed their determination to continue the Edinburgh conversations which have contributed the cause of greater mutual understanding and confidence in the search for more effective ways of achieving reductions in nuclear and conventional armaments and greater security at a lower level of forces.

TASS Director Addresses News Agency Meeting

LD301232 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar September 30 TASS—TASS correspondents Kim Boldokhonov, Gueliy Skobelev and Georgiy Shmelyov report:

The steering bodies of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) opened a regular meeting here today, attended by representatives of the wire services of 18 states located in the region.

Greeting them, Lhagvajavyn Dzantav, chairman of the state committee of the Mongolian People's Republic for information and radio and television broadcasting and director-general of *Montsame* news agency, said the forum was being held at an exceptionally important and crucial time.

Despite the signs of positive changes in the world, the situation regarding information and propaganda pollicies, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, continued to be very tense and dangerous, he noted.

Following the same line as they pursued in political and economic relations with developing states, Western powers were stepping up their expansion in the ideological field in both overt and covert forms and seeking to use all means and resources at their disposal to exercise spiritual influence on the socialist and dveloping nations of the region, Dzanatav explained.

The OANA members had the responsible mission of assisting the practical implementation of the concept for a new information order since the fundamental document of OANA—its charter—set forth the noble aims of broadenfing and facilitating exchanges of information among Asian and Pacific countries and helping to overcome the existing imbalance in the informaition flow between developed and developing states, he said.

Outlining tasks that were facing OANA, its president P. Unnikrishanan said its members were responsible for delivering news to hearly half of the world population. He called for stepped-up efforts in fulfilling that most important mission.

TASS Director-General Sergey Losev spoke of the goals which should be served by the mass media, including those of promoting wider exchanges of knowledge and experience and improving mutual understanding among nations.

He stressed the need to exert maximum effort and skills for the work of the news agencies to serve the aims of peace, reason and the mutual drawing together and cooperation of peoples in the Asia. Pacific region and in the world as a whole.

"Our vision of a peaceful and secure future in the Asia-Pacific region, our understanding of the ways and means of advancing toward this goal were clearly and precisely outlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, in his speeches during his visit to India where, incidentally, a document of historic importance came into being—the Delhi declaration on principles for a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world, and also in his recent interview with the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka*," Losev said.

Discussions at the forum were of a businesslike and constructive nature and concentrated on the pressing issues of improving exchanges of information between the news agencies grouped in Oana.

A number of delegates in their speeches made markedly anti-imperialist judgement. The leader of the delegation from the Iranian news agency IRNA, Hoseyn Nasiri, in particular, drew attention to the fact that the imperialist-controlled mass media were still monopolizing news delivery to the world market, including the Asia-Pacific region.

Today's plenary session was addressed by the leaders of the delegations of all news agencies represented at the meeting, including PTI, *Natara*, *Bernama*, VNA, *Lanka Puwath*, KCNA, *Xinhua* and others.

Weekly Views Emigre Dissident Activities

PM301328 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Sep 87 p 15

[B. Ivanov article: "More About the Turncoats' Games"]

[Text] On 14 January *Literaturnaya Gazeta* published the article "The Turncoats Open the Betting and Lose," describing the fall of Georgiy Vladimov, the one-time Soviet writer. He made contact with the anti-Sovietists from the so-called People's Labor Alliance (NTS) and sent to them in the West slanderous materials discrediting our country, receiving "honorariums" for this in money and gift parcels. Then he went away himself, and became editor of the anti-Soviet journal *Grani*, organ of the NTS. Later he fell into disfavor with the NTS people, and they chucked him out as "spent material."

The Soviet newspaper item was not to the taste either of Vladimov himself or of his entourage. But not because it showed how Vladimov slandered his native land for 30 pieces of silver. For the turncoats, that is normal morality. What cut them to the quick was the fact that publicity was given to the "hero's" tendency to denunciation (specifically, his denunciation of another turncoat, V. Maksimov). A clumsy attempt was made to put an innocuous interpretation on Vladimov's words quoted by *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. This is no denunciation, they said, it is merely "information."

Well, it is not the first time such a situation has arisen. Whenever our press publicizes the turncoats' unseemly deeds, they express "indignation." Well, bad luck, you may say. Vladimov is probably cursing himself now for carefully collecting and keeping his correspondence with the NTS people, so that "Moscow," which he now hates so much, has at its disposal a number of his works in the denunciatory genre.

Let us quote just one. This is what he wrote to NTS activist Artemova about "my friend" Maksimov, who by then had already gone over to the West:

"When (in the West—b.i.) Maksimov is set up as a model, this, I make no secret of it, is disheartening. Neither his purely criminal martyrdom, nor his active membership of the Kochetov camp at the time of the fierce fighting between *Novyy Mir* and *Oktyabr*, nor his subsequent evolution to the extreme left, nor his suddenly affected religiosity, nor, finally, what he managed to publish in Russia gave him the name and prestige that you suppose. You asked: 'How come you did not stand up for him?' but here, people say: 'Who is this Maksimov, anyway?' Not only was he never a leader, he was not even equal among equals. He leads and dominates (and thoroughly enjoys it) among those who are supremely mediocre, and even dubious."

And later in the same letter:

"Take a look at him yourself, don't draw hasty conclusions, I would put it even more bluntly—be vigilant. He can be so charming that at first you do not discover his main talent—breaking up human relationships. Look at his wife, the daughter of that same (here Vladimov names a well known Soviet journalist and abuses him for having at one time criticized Solzhenitsyn—b.i.). I don't know about you, but I believe in genetic theory. The 'working hypothesis' has also been put forward that we should await the appearance of a book about Russian emigres—I find myself thinking that it would come as no great surprise to me. Slander is a terrible sin, but it is no less terrible to realize that you knew or sensed something beforehand, and did not warn people."

But the reason it seems expedient today to come back to Vladimov's "epistolatory legacy" is not that the turncoats have taken offense (frankly, their reaction does not worry the author of these lines very much), it is because a number of readers persistently request more detail about certain aspects of Vladimov's ignominious story. The readers' perplexity is understandable. Indeed, it is hard to grasp how the author of "Big Ore" ["Bolshaya Ruda"] could grovel before the NTS people, cadge tacky foreign goods from them, and speculate in them. But he could. He cadged and he speculated. This is what it looks like in his correspondence. Note that this correspondence took place over several years, so we are not looking at a "momentary weakness" or "aberration," but fully conscious activity.

On 10 June 1975 Vladimov asked NTS activist Artemova in a letter whether it was possible for his sons from abroad to be "registered as a grant from the Pen Club." He went on: "But obviously it is necessary to join the club itself, and I don't know how that is done."

On 8 November of the same year: "I would be extremely grateful to you if you took into account my wife's request to send her a fur-lined jacket—preferably quite light in color, and a bit bigger than the coat. You got my size exactly right, but she is French size 44. Please excuse my cheek."

On 9 April 1976 (to an NTS member who figures in the correspondence under the pseudonym Arseniy Vladimirovich): "My wife thanks you for the fur jacket sent 11 February, which was chosen with great taste and suits her very well. She asks me to say that if you have the time and want to send her something else (I don't need anything myself), some very fashionable and inexpensive things are all the rage here: those jeans suits, skirts, and so forth. Even if it doesn't suit her, there's a man here who can sell it quickly and well, and it will bring some money into the family..."

On 1 January 1978, to an NTS man using the pseudonym Mark, Vladimov once again writes at length about the parcels, saying how well and rapidly everything "sells." I quote: "Clothes go down very well here." Vladimov asks for all kinds of things—from curling irons to a Zhiguli. Yes, yes, in time it went as far as a car—out of the honorariums for anti-Soviet material published in the West.

On 20 October 1980 (to Artemova): "I would like to know my financial position: how much has accumulated over there, apart from the information you have reported in letters."

It recently became clear that both sides calculated down to the last kopek (or more accurately, pfennig). And now, having expelled Vladimov from the service, the NTS people, not without mockery, wrote him in an open letter: "We are prepared materially to alleviate your transitional period, as we did before in 1983" (when the "maitre" went over from the USSR to the FRG). Vladimov made his retaliatory strike from the pages of *Russkaya Mysl*:

"This casts a slur on my reputation and forces me to make mercenary calculations. Living in Russia, I accepted the Posev [publishing house] conditions, because I did not know any better. But for 8 years my honorariums were kept in special accounts in Switzerland and partly in (West—b.i.) Germany. At the time the Swiss bank interest rate (dollar acceptances—B.I.) was very high, 12-16 percent. Taking the lower figure and taking into account the money and goods sent to me in Russia, all the same we are approaching a sum on the order of DM24,000-25,000. On my arrival in the West, this was not paid to me. Instead, they paid for my apartment and issued money for my initial expenses—in 4 months it totaled DM10,000. Later I embarked on my duties as an editor and received a salary. I have kept Posev's financial accounts, and my claims can be confirmed with documentary proof. As for the promise to 'alleviate the transitional period' after my dismissal, I take this to mean that Posev agrees voluntarily, without going to court, to fulfill the commitments provided for in (West—b.i.) German labor legislation."

True, you can understand the NTS people, in whose eyes Vladimov looks like a viper they have nurtured in their bosom. However, if you think about it, what kind of person, apart from a viper or some similar creature, would voluntarily join the NTS? And Vladimov joined voluntarily. Nobody misled him. He responded to the soundings from the NTS very quickly, clearly aware who he was dealing with. It was the NTS who were not sure whether they had gotten the right man, whether he would not wreck the whole scheme. This is how it looked in the letters.

Vladimov to Artemova, May 1972:

"I was pleasantly surprised that you are Russian, and naturally I am consumed by curiosity—who were your parents, where do you come from and so forth, and who is your husband? In short, we must get to know each other better, since we have been corresponding for more than a year."

Artemova to Vladimov, June 1972:

"I will collect my thoughts and as soon as I have the opportunity I will write and send you a detailed letter with my personal information and so forth. At the moment, I am not too inclined to do so. Then you will decide about our correspondence once and for all."

And a few months later, in January 1973, Artemova once again tests out whether this Moscow writer Vladimov is "one of us":

"I am glad to have an opportunity at last to write frankly about myself (you will realize that the letter did not come through the mail—B.I.) and what I think about certain things. After this you can decide whether you will go on writing to me or whether you consider it best to gradually (or immediately) break off the correspondence. I would be sad, of course, but I would not be angry with you. I would understand completely. A brief word about myself. I was born in Moscow, in the fall, on the eve of the revolution. I lived there with my parents until 1924, and then near Moscow in the settlement of Los until we left for abroad in 1933. The whole family—I have three brothers and three sisters—were sold to Germany for gold currency. With that money they bought machines there to build the 5-year plan in 4 years—so we promoted the industrialization of the country. The practice of selling people is much older than people now think."

Vladimov was not indignant, he did not break off the correspondence, he swallowed this fiction, although he knew it was all lies. And not only in, so to speak, the historico-political sense, but in the personal sense too. The point is that his friends, worried about Vladimov's contacts with Artemova—and this is well authenticated—tried to draw his attention to an article in NEDELYA about NTS activists, including his correspondent.

In 1933, after Hitler came to power, many people emigrated from Germany, as is well known, because they were threatened with persecution for political or racial reasons. Moreover many left who were not directly threatened, but who did not want to live under Nazism. They went to Switzerland, France, the USSR, the United States.

But there was also movement in the other direction. There were Germans who had until then been living in different countries (sometimes from generation to generation), but with the investiture of the Fuehrer felt a keen desire to return to the land of their fathers. Among them was the German family in which Artemova was born and raised. Her brother Roman Redlich (also known as Vorobyev) is one of the ringleaders of the NTS. During the occupation he was among the fascist punitive squads in our country. Artemova wrote that her husband "ended up abroad during the war." To put it less vaguely, it should be said that Artemov (also known as Zaytsev) is a traitor to the motherland who went over to the enemy at the front, zealously served the Hitlerites, and with their help made his way into the leadership of the NTS.

Vladimov knew all this. But the circumstances, far from repelling him, attracted him. In particular because he felt a frankly morbid interest in the subject of treason, and especially Vlasov. We do not know when that interest was kindled, but we do know that in the mid-seventies Vladimov asked the NTS to send him foreign literature about Vlasov and the Vlasovites, because the "one-sided" Soviet view of the story of the traitor general "did not satisfy" him. The NTS could hardly help rejoicing in this "inquisitiveness"! Especially Artemova—after all, her aforementioned brother had concocted a whole "novel" in praise of the Vlasovites. It must be observed that Vladimov's interest in this subject persisted—some years later he publicly shed tears over Vlasov at a conference at the NTS publishing house Posev.

No, Vladimov was not the victim of deception. He voluntarily chose the path leading into the turncoat quagmire, betrayed others on that path, and then betrayed the path itself. Treason permeates the very atmosphere of this little world. Not for nothing do the NTS people openly proclaim themselves the spiritual heirs of Vlasov. Certain of the newer turncoats do not say so out loud, but how, in essence, do they differ from the old NTS "diehards"? In the most important respect—their attitude to the motherland—they are identical. And the squabbling among them is not over "politics," but over money.

Strange as it may seem at first glance, after the NTS people had expelled Vladimov their position in the shareout of American subsidies weakened. The lucrative post of chief editor of *Grani* had to be given to the sister of Maksimov, leader of a rival publication, the journal *Kontinent*. It seems that this is only the beginning, and it will not be long till the retirement of the illiterate N. Zhdanov, director of the Posev publishing house. The fight for this post is already under way among the individuals revolving around Maksimov. However, as has happened before, they are sharing out the skin of a bear they have not yet killed.

What interests us in all these petty intrigues is not the personnel shifts (both real and projected), but the trends. These are curious because they show the turncoats' attempts to adapt to changes taking place in the West. There are increasingly clear indications that the thing that terrifies the NTS most is advancing upon it—namely the disfavor of the CIA (or its indifference, which amounts to the same thing). That is why the possibility is not excluded that *Grani*, and perhaps the entire Posev publishing house, may soon be abolished—purely in formal terms, naturally. They will close it in order to open it under another name supposedly having no connection with existing NTS publications.

For the individuals who feed off the foreign anti-Soviet journals and newsapers, this is a sensation. Those who had no access to the NTS publications or no desire for links with them are rubbing their hands. Perhaps what lies behind these plans is the special services' intention to make a new attempt to penetrate to the Soviet reader. Let us not forget that ultimately all these publications were thought up for us, not for abroad. But it did not work. Perhaps by changing the signs and the color of the facade, the type face, and at the same time the editors, Posev's real masters are counting on their publications penetrating the USSR more effectively? We shall see.

The circles in question are attentively following the changes in our country. Naturally, they show particular interest in the change in the attitude to former Soviet citizens and the problems of entry to and exit from the USSR. Some of the turncoats have hinted that now is the time to assure their invisible (and even, for some of them, visible) bosses from the CIA of their total loyalty, to assure them that, heaven forbid, it has never entered their head to stray from the path of anti-Sovietism. Naturally, in this respect it is the most malicious and implacable who are most active—such as V. Aksenov, V. Bukovskiy, V. Voynovich, K. Lyubarskiy. Being already in it up to their necks, as the saying goes, they lose no opportunity to nod gloatingly at their neighbors and rivals. Look at that one, they say, he is suspiciously quiet, and this one is avoiding direct anti-Sovietism and only

mumbling something unintelligible on cultural or, for instance, religious themes. (Here we are deliberately not mentioning the names of those suspected of "apostasy," so as not to unwittingly injure those who are now indeed on the way to overcoming their delusions.)

One last thing. There is another reason for the anti-Sovietists' concern for their future. The turncoats complained at the last Posev conference, which was held in New York, that the stepping up of glasnost in the USSR and democratization are extremely disadvantageous to them. What is disadvantageous to them, in particular, is the lifting of the unjustified taboos which formerly existed on a number of writers' names, under cover of which, often in the same dust jacket, spiritual contraband used to penetrate to us. Now things are different. These are bad times for turncoat hacks. The emperor with no clothes prefers a thick fog. In a bright light, he is indecent and laughable.

United States & Canada

Reagan Interview on Gulf, Contras Cited

LD010309 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS—President Reagan gave an interview to *The Washington Times* which deals, in particular, with the United States policy in the so-called flash-points of the world.

Speaking about the Iran-Iraq conflict, the President favoured further international efforts aimed at its settlement. "The main thing we have to do," he said, "is continue with this effort to bring the war to an end. And here again, we have a number of allies. I think most of the countries in the world, including the Soviet Union in this instance, are on that side."

At the same time, Reagan made it clear that the United States did not intend to scale down its military presence either in the Persian Gulf, where it led to an exacerbation of the tense situation, and in other regions of the world. It transpires from his pronouncements that Washington intends to continue to adhere to its neocolonialist concept of dividing the world into the "spheres of U.S. vital interests" and use military force to ensure them. "As a matter of fact, we've had a naval force there (in the Persian Gulf-TASS) for 48 years, just as we have naval forces in other places that in the event of conflict would be essential to our national security — in the Caribbean, in the Mediterranean, over in the Philippines, in the Pacific... And I have always said that we won't send any of those units any place without giving them the right to defend themselves," the head of the administration said. "And if we ever once give in and back away from one of those waters or areas such as the Persian Gulf, I think we lose any standing that we have in the world," Reagan asserted.

The President again stressed that the administration would continue giving all-round support to the Nicaraguan contras who commit acts of sabotage on the territory of the republic. He reaffirmed that he would press the Congress into allocating 270 million dollars in aid to those bands. At the same time Reagan gave it to understand that support for contras would continue even in the event of "a unilateral declaration of cease-fire by the Sandinistas" which in fact will undermine the efforts of Central American countries to implement the Guatemala agreement which aims to establish peace in Central America.

U.S. Using 'Crude Military Blackmail' in Gulf

LD301653 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The United States defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has said in a television address that the U.S. naval force in the Gulf has been ordered to attack at once any ship dropping mines. Here is what a Radio Moscow news analyst, Aleksandr Pogodin, writes in this connection:

Another thing should be added to that, he writes. According to the American NBC television network, that directive is to apply also to ships that are only suspected of wanting to lay mines. In other words, the U.S. naval commanders are getting a free hand to conduct operations. An official spokesman of the Defense Department did not deny that report. It would also be well to recall that the United States is dispatching 15 more warships from its naval bases on the eastern coast to southwest Asia and the Middle East. By putting together those and some other facts, it is possible to say that Washington is considering only one way of solving the problem, that is by increasing the threat of using force, or, speaking simply, by crude military blackmail.

All that those not at all tally with the assertions of the U.S. Administration about supporting a political solution of the problem, as provided by (?a) Security Council resolution [sentence as heard]. The implementation of the resolution is possible only through unity of action by all permanent members of the Security Council, and not through anyone's arbitrary action. As the Soviet delegation at the United Nations pointed out at a news conference, the Soviet Union believes that the safety of shipping in the Gulf should be guaranteed by the world community. Representatives of the permanent members of the Security Council could get down to work on this in the military staff committee together with other interested parties.

This is a practical alternative to the massive military presence of the noncoastal countries in the Gulf which is a source of heightened danger, and which makes the situation there even more unpredictable.

Continued Gulf Presence, Iran Embargo Noted

LD301953 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 30 TASS—U.S. warships concentrated in the Persian Gulf area will attack any Iranian vessel without delay if it is laying mines. This was said by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. In an interview to the ABC television network the Pentagon's chief refused to answer the question if the U.S. naval forces will be dealing warning strikes at Iranian vessels. He said the U.S. forces will continue performing their task in the Gulf until the Iranians alter their conduct.

Meanwhile the Pentagon announced that the *Gas Prince* oil tanker sailed out of Kuwait, escorted by U.S. guided missile frigate *Hawes*. This is the tenth convoy by U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf since a large-scale operation to escort Kuwaiti tankers was started in July.

The New York Times reports that the Pentagon started to set up in the Gulf floating bases for minesweepers, helicopters and launches of task forces ensuring operations of the naval forces. Work has already been started

to re-equip two huge barges anchored in international waters. Weinberger himself inspected this work during his recent trip to the region.

Washington September 30 TASS—The Senate of the U.S. Congress declared for imposing a ban on the import of any products from Iran. 98 Senators voted for that measure endorsed as an amendment to the bill on the U.S. military budget.

The amendment envisages an embargo on any goods and products imported by the United States from Iran, above all the purchases of oil. But that measure will most likely to a token one since various reservations have been made. Thus, the ban goes into effect six months after the bill is signed by the President and then only if the White House does not refer to the Congress over this period a report which might substantiate the deferment of the embargo.

The day before the voting in the Senate, the U.S. Department of Commerce issued the data showing that last summer Iran was the second largest supplier of oil to the United States. As *The Washington Post* reports, Tehran as a result received more than 700 million dollars and these funds were spent to purchase and produce armaments and continue the bloody way and U.S. representatives assert that they try to bring an end to that war.

Weinberger Gulf Trip Labeled 'Inappropriate'

PM301225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Taking Aim"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has finished his trip to the Persian Gulf zone. Seeing him in a television report baking in the scorching Arab sun or jumping from a helicopter ladder onto the deck of an aircraft carrier, you may ask the question: Why did the Pentagon chief have to subject himself to such physical exertions?

The Persian Gulf zone is not the place for a stroll, and not only because of the searing heat. The conflagration of war is now blazing into its eighth year. The bloody war between Iran and Iraq continues. The very appearance of the head of the U.S. military department in a zone of bitter military conflict is an alarming symptom, especially if you take into consideration the fact that the Pentagon has concentrated in the waters of the Gulf the largest armada of warships since its aggression in Indochina. Under these circumstances, Weinberger's trip is reminiscent of a reconnaissance of the site of a future theater of military operations. In the opinion of political observers, it could serve as a signal for even greater U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq conflict. This dangerous process has already gone a long way.

As is well known, the Iranian ship *Iran-Ajr* was recently shelled, captured, and blown up by the Americans. In the course of the operation, according to the testimony of the London *Times*, the Pentagon used a new secret model of the noiseless helicopter codenamed *Sea Bat* and dozens of the special "Delta" units trained to carry out subversive operations. Thus, the Persian Gulf is already being transformed into a testing ground to break in the Pentagon's "Rapid Deployment Forces" and its police strike forces.

The visit by the supreme representative of the U.S. military elite to the Persian Gulf zone is, to say the least, inappropriate at a time when intensive diplomatic efforts are being made to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict. The implementation of the relevant UN Security Council resolution is on the agenda. With this in view the UN secretary general recently visited the capitals of the combatant states. It is quite obvious that the Iran-Iraq conflict can be settled only by political, not military, means. International law has nothing in common with fist law. In addition the United States, aspiring to the role of mediator, is behaving like a bad referee during "wrestling," continually meddling in the fight.

C. Weinberger's visit is also symptomatic in another respect. Recently, tendencies toward an overall normalization of the situation in the world have taken shape. Under these conditions bellicose U.S. circles are not averse to probing "sore points" and using regional conflicts to poison the international atmosphere.

Counting on strongarm pressure—and this has been proved—cannot produce anything useful. The real alternative in this entire complex situation is the use of the UN Security Council, based on the cooperation of all its members.

Further Reportage on Bush's European Trip

Poland Visit Labeled 'Renewal'

PM301217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Revival of Mutual Relations"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep—Vice President G. Bush's official visit to Poland ended today. His meetings with W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. An exchange of opinions on key issues of bilateral relations and fundamental international problems took place. An agreement on Polish-U.S. scientific and technical cooperation was signed.

G. Bush is the first U.S. political figure of this rank to visit Poland since the visit by President J. Carter in 1977. This visit essentially marks the renewal of Polish-U.S. contacts at state level.

As is well known, during recent difficult years for Poland the United States has been the initiator and instigator of an extensive anti-Polish campaign, of various economic sanctions implemented against it, and of attempts to isolate Poland in the international arena.

Poland awaits the normalization of mutual bilateral relations with the United States in the economic sphere. As commentators here point out, significant changes in economic contacts have not as yet been observed.

Owing to various U.S. sanctions Polish-U.S. trade exchange had declined by $1 billion by 1986: from 1.3 billion in 1980 to a little more than $300 million in 1986.

The U.S. vice president's visit indicated a certain readiness to improve relations with Poland and overcome the difficulties in Polish-U.S. contacts which have arisen in the last few years. Both sides displayed goodwill to revive Polish-U.S. cooperation.

The various provisos and conditions for the renewal of dialogue, political and economic diktat, and pressure on Poland which issued forth from Washington for a long time, the mass media notes, did not produce the results expected across the ocean. Furthermore, time has shown that such a policy is hopeless. It was a flop.

Indisputably, a favorable international climate, the new positive impulses in East-West dialogue, and the socialist countries' constructive peace-loving foreign policy activity also facilitated the beginning of a new stage in the mutual relations between Poland and the United States.

People in Warsaw noted with satisfaction G. Bush's statement that he was heartened by the talks between E. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz. The world is possibly on the brink of an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the important question of medium-range nuclear missiles, the U.S. vice president said. We hope that Western Europe and also the Polish people will actively support this agreement, to which we attach great significance.

At the same time many commentators write that G. Bush's trip to a number of European countries, including Poland, is the start of his election campaign. Apparently his meetings here with the so-called opposition also played a far from insignificant role in this. It is no coincidence that, to use the expression of the ABC TV correspondent, he is taking away with him juicy television pictures appealing to Americans of Polish descent to use in his election campaign.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall the statement which Polish Government spokesman J. Urban made for the press on the eve of the U.S. vice president's visit: "We think that such meetings, which are later noisily publicized by the Western press, do not serve the goals of coexistence pursued by both sides in the course of official visits by Western statesmen to our country."

Bush's visit is indisputably one more convincing confirmation of socialist Poland's growing prestige in the developing East-West dialogue. At the same time it is also yet another reminder of the fact that the policy of threats, pressure, and disrespect with regard to socialist countries will never be productive.

Trip Assessed

PM301403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent L. Toporkov: "G. Bush's Trip To Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw—U.S. Vice President G. Bush paid a 4-day official visit to Poland 26 through 29 September, taking up four of the nine days he has allowed for his fall trip to six European countries—Italy, Poland, the FRG, France, Belgium, and Britain. Such intense interest in socialist Poland on the part of an important U.S. visitor is by no means due to a wish to see its beauties.

In recent years Polish-U.S. relations have been under a heavy cloud and have slumped to an unprecedentedly low level, the Polish side by no means at fault for this. U.S. imperialist circles decided to punish the sovereign socialist state just because it had been able, through its own efforts, to resolve domestic socioeconomic conflicts, uphold the people's system, and repel any outside interference in its affairs. As is known, Poland was peppered with all manner of political and economic "sanctions." It was subjected to unheard-of propaganda attacks and fierce campaigns of slander and defamation. But, for all that, it did not falter, it stood its ground, because it was not alone. With the support and assistance of its loyal allies Poland overcame the postcrisis difficulties and is conducting a policy of socialist renewal, national concord, democratization of life, and radical economic reforms.

As the paper *Rzeczpospolita* observes in a commentary, the United States cannot afford to shun Poland. This shift toward a normal state of affairs, the paper stresses, is taking place under the pressure of reality. Certain forces in America can no longer bank on the changes they want to see in the Polish social and state setup, although they continue to give support, including material support, to the pitiful remnants of the so-called "oppositionists." One has to deal with the same socialist country as in the past. So Washington, guided by pragmatic considerations, has declared the lifting of the discriminatory sanctions applied to Poland, the need to exchange ambassadors again, and a willingness to resume cooperation in the scientific and technological sphere. All these steps are seen by Poles not as a kind gift, but as their due, as an attempt to correct a lingering error.

In short, there has been a marked shift in the White House's position. The very fact of G. Bush's trip to Europe and the tone of his pronouncements during conversations with W. Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders—constructive, calm, and businesslike—are significant. This is noted by the local papers in their commentaries on the talks between the Polish State Council chairman and the U.S. vice president. They report that W. Jaruzelski took a very positive view of the meeting with the visitor, which lasted nearly 3 hours. G. Bush's visit, the Polish leader said, will undoubtedly serve to improve and develop cooperation between the two countries. This was demonstrated by the signing of the Polish-U.S. agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

At the same time, the key adopted by newspaper and television commentaries perhaps does not have the high notes befitting a visit of such importance. This is understandable, because what has been achieved is only a half-measure, only a small step, albeit in the right direction. We Poles, the paper *Trybuna Ludu* writes, cannot be satisfied with that, because the losses the country suffered as a result of U.S. actions are too great. We expect, it continues, decisions which will really improve Polish-U.S. relations. Washington did not follow the formal announcement of the lifting of economic sanctions with decisions of a financial and trade nature, which would contribute, for example, to restoring the previous level of exchange. At the end of the 70's, trade between the United States and Poland stood at around $1.3 billion, whereas now it is less than 300 million, that is, a reduction of three-fourths. The list of bans imposed by Washington in the sphere of exports, cooperation, and finance is still long.

Certainly it would be wrong not to mention one particular aspect of G. Bush's stay in Poland. He could not resist the temptation, common to U.S. politicians, to participate in an antisocialist spectacle, following a dog-eared scenario. Apparently, the vice president was being crafty when, on his arrival in Warsaw, he announced that he did "not intend to incite disturbances of the peace here or interfere in the affairs of others." During his visit the guest made for the church of St Stanislaw Kostka in Warsaw, which has a bad reputation for strident gatherings, in the company of L. Walesa and other ringleaders of the notorious underground, which operates quite openly and just as openly receives sums from a special fund set aside by the U.S. Congress. He was greeted there by a crowd, arranged for such occasions, hollering anti-government slogans and demonstrating their lack of political sophistication and loss of national dignity.

It was a pitiful spectacle and it is a pity that a senior representative of the United States, invited by the Polish State Council and government, stooped to the dubious role of inciter of those who act against that government.

Meets With FRG's Genscher

LD301723 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 30 TASS—A meeting between U.S. Vice-President George Bush, who arrived in West Germany on a one-day visit, and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher opened a series of the vice-president's political consultations with the West German leadership.

An important topic of Bush's talks with Genscher is complications that emerged in trade relations between West Germany and the United States, the newspaper *Generalanzeiger* writes.

At the same time, the head of the Bonn foreign policy department stated at the meeting West German Government's full support for Washington's policy in the arms control field, in particular, for the accord with the USSR on eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles from Europe, DPA news agency reports.

Shultz Affirms Support for South Africa

LD302058 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 30 TASS—The United States "will not walk away" from South Africa, and American corporations should not pull out, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here. In a speech to the Business Council for International Understanding, he set out the strategy of Washington's support for the Pretoria government, the strategy that runs counter to the demands of the South African population and the world public to isolate, and, in the long run, eliminate the racist regime.

Shultz admitted the worsening of the situation in South Africa, specifically, the toughening of the reprisals against the black majority, the escalation of violence, increase in press censorship, aggravation of economic problems and absence of talks between the white minority government and Africans. But he said there are "elements of hope among the grim realities", and that there is goodwill to settle the South African problem. The U.S. secretary of state thus intimated that Washington continues banking on Pieter Botha's government, ascribing to it the striving to achieve a settlement of the situation in South Africa. The U.S. foreign policy department is unconcerned over the fact that Pretoria's view of the "settlement" means keeping the black majority rightless and stepping up terror.

George Shultz agreed to the need for "equal political, economic and social rights for all South Africans without regard to race, language, or religion." He admitted that South Africa's system of racial segregation is a "bleeding wound" and a primary cause of instability in that country. At the same time he tried to prove that this

system can be replaced without the destruction of the mainstays of the South African society and economy which, as is known, are based on apartheid.

Commenting on this statement, American observers point out that it is imbued with a sincere wish to save Pretoria from any serious sanctions. It is not accidental that Shultz noted that South Africa's isolation contradicts American interest in southern Africa. The U.S. secretary of state made no reference to the sanctions imposed on the Republic of South Africa, *The Associated Press* noted. *Reuter* noted that that speech apparently laid down the basis for new steps aimed much rather at assisting South Africa than applying sanctions against it. In the opinion of the U.S. press, George Shultz's speech confirms the intention of the White House to continue the course at "constructive engagement" with Pretoria. Washington's practical actions prolong the existence of apartheid which experiences a most acute crisis.

Soviet 'Disinformation' Claim Noted, Denied

LD301836 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS—By TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko:

The U.S. Department of State has issued an anti-Soviet brochure titled "Soviet Influence Activities: a Report on the Active Measures in Propaganda. 1986-1987."

The authors of the publication seemed to be guided by two simple rules: Any public organization opposed to Washington's official directives was a "front" for the Russians, while any press report "damaging the U.S. prestige" was "Soviet disinformation."

The book "Death of Jonestown—a CIA Crime", published in the Soviet Union, topped the list of examples of "disinformation." A State Department spokeswoman, addressing a briefing, however, failed to provide any evidence that the book was indeed "disinformation."

The authors of the brochure also sought to put the tag of "disinformation" on reports about the use of American-made chemical weapons by dushmans in Afghanistan.

The State Department publication said that the Afghans showed at a press conference held by the Kabul government in September 1986 chemical weapons and training manuals which had been allegedly manufactured in the United States and captured from the rebels by the Afghan Army.

In order to evoke broad public response to that falsehood, the brochure said, the Soviet and Afghan mass media broadly covered that event.

But what was "false" here? I think there is no sense in asking the authors of the document this question. They dismiss as "disinformation" even the reports that the U.S. broadly used chemicals during the aggression in Indochina.

Could they be unfamiliar with the term "Agent Orange"? Have they ever heard that American troops used napalm to burn Vietnamese villages together with their inhabitants?

Asked if the U.S. was ever engaged in "disinformation", the spokeswoman answered: "I think the evidence is clearly not there."

It seems that the State Department officials have clean forgotten that President Reagan himself signed a series of orders designed to conceal objective information about the administration's activity.

The presidential decree on classifying national security information was issued in 1982. It shrouds in secrecy any, including unlawful, actions by the Central Intelligence Agency.

China

National Day Meetings, Speeches, Comments

PRAVDA Carries Greetings

PM011011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 First Edition p 2

[USSR state bodies' message to PRC leaders on 1 October PRC national holiday]

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC

To Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee

To Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers send to you and to the entire Chinese people heartfelt congratulations on your national holiday—the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The victory achieved 38 years ago by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC in a long and hard struggle for national and social liberation enabled it to embark on the path of building a socialist society.

Soviet people are following with great interest and sincere sympathy the implementation of the extensive program for the socialist modernization of China. We are delighted by the PRC working people's achievements on that path.

It is very significant that our countries' efforts are being exerted in the same direction in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for disarmament and international security. Much depends on two major socialist states like the Soviet Union and China as far as the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and the world in general is concerned.

Recent years have seen the marked development of trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural ties between the USSR and the PRC, and favorable prerequisites are emerging for cooperation in the political sphere as well. The people of our country and the Soviet leadership, in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, advocate the further improvement of relations with the PRC in all spheres and the organization of lasting, mutually advantageous good-neighborliness.

We wish you and the entire Chinese people new successes in socialist building, peace, and prosperity. [Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium USSR Council of Ministers

Zhao Speech Reported

LD301825 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 30 TASS—A state reception was held in the house of the National People's Congress today on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic of China. Acting General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang delivered a speech. He said that a favourable tendency for a stable economic development had been observed in the country since the beginning of this year. This has been achieved due to the deepening of the reform at industrial enterprises and the launching of the movement to boost output and save resources. In order to ensure this tendency it is necessary to deepen the reform of the economic structure, to continue using various forms of economic contracts, upgrade internal mechanism of the management of enterprises, to look for resources and enhance in every way the enterprises' economic efficiency.

The struggle against bourgeois liberalization launched from the beginning of this year has led to positive changes in the ideological-political area, consolidated greater the political atmosphere of stability and cohesion, Zhao Ziyang said. He emphasized the need for a steady implementation of the effective line of the party that has been conducted since the 3rd plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee of the eleventh convocation.

The Chinese people are working deligently to mark by outstanding successes the coming 13th CPC Congress which will be another highly important congress in the history of the party. The congress will sum up and systematize the practice and theory of socialist construction over the past nine years in conditions of the reform and wider ties with the rest of the world. We are greatly confident that the congress will promote China's socialist modernization, he said. The vital question of the reform of political structure will be an important item on the agenda of the congress.

Touching upon the foreign policy of the PRC, Zhao Ziyang said: "We declare against the arms race. We welcome arrangement reached in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles and we hope that they will have a serious attitude to that matter and continue reducing considerably all kinds of arms to lessen the threat to the security of other countries. We are against hegemonism and the policy of diktat, for mutual respect of all countries, for equality, goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. We are against the use of arms or threat with arms, for an equitable and rational solution of international conflicts by peaceful means."

Rogachev Attends Fete

OW010102 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpts] On 29 September, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree in Moscow to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Station reporter Vasilyev filed the following report:

Attending the soiree were Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev; activists and council members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society; representatives from all walks of life in Moscow; Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yu Hongliang; other embassy personnel; Chinese students studying at the institutes of higher learning; Chinese probationers in Moscow; the Chinese Architects and Construction Workers Delegation and the delegation of activists of the China-USSR Friendship Association, which are visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. [passage omitted]

Tikhvinskiy, Chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, addressed the soiree. [passage omitted]

Comrade Tikhvinskiy said: During the short period after the PRC's founding, the Chinese people, in keeping with socialist principles, have scored tremendous achievements in reforming the society and in overcoming the difficulties of a devastated economy and a semicolonial situation after the war. In their struggle for the future of socialism, the Chinese people relied on the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet people fully understand and respect the

grand tasks the CPC has assigned the Chinese people to modernize China. They sincerely wish the Chinese people success in this endeavor.

Tikhvinskiy continued: The marked improvements in Soviet-Chinese relations in all aspects have had the support of the people of all walks of life in the Soviet Union. Great progress has been made in trade, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural exchanges. We realize the great potential in these areas. Our two countries have engaged in political dialogue, carried out consultations, and resumed talks on border issues. It is satisfying to note the smooth development of recent contacts between the friendship societies of the two countries recently. Representatives of the two countries from all circles have participated in the work of their friendship societies. This will certainly help to strengthen mutual understanding, good-neighborliness, and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. In a word, cooperation between our two countries has taken a great stride forward. However, this is only the beginning of a long journey. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said: In the long run, we can say that the potential for Soviet-Chinese cooperation is very great, because this cooperation is in the interests of the two countries, and because socialism and peace — the most valuable things for the peoples of our two countries — are inseparable. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, I would like to wish all our Chinese friends and the people throughout China prosperity and happiness.

Embassy Reception Held

PM011347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception at PRC Embassy"]

[Text] PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yu Hongliang hosted a reception 30 September to mark the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The reception was attended by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

Comments on Anniversary

OW010633 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 30 Sep 87

["Article" by station commentator (Daniliyanci)]

[Text] The people of the Soviet Union have always viewed the victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC as the continued process of world revolution and renewal which started with our country's Socialist Revolution nearly 70 years ago. Gorbachev pointed out in his report at the 27th CPSU Congress that the founding of People's China has helped in consolidating the international position of socialism and to crushing many imperialist conspiracies and activities during the difficult postwar period.

Today, on the eve of the national festival of the Chinese people, I would like to talk about my personal views on things that have united the peoples of these two great socialist countries. I believe that, first of all, the Soviet and the Chinese peoples have always been loyal to socialist ideals, truly believed in the endless possibilities and inexhuastible vitality of socialism, and undergone severe tests. However, no matter what the situation and difficulties in the Soviet Union and China, the Soviet and Chinese peoples have always believed that the socialist system is the most humanitarian and just. The fraternal peoples have always sympathized with each other, and their revolutionary amity has withstood tests and become the common precious achievement of the two peoples.

The Soviet and Chinese peoples' common desire to achieve a consolidated world peace and to manifest socialism's historic superiority over capitalism is an objective factor. Undoubtedly, the roles played by the Soviet and Chinese foreign policies and principles in shaping a stable and peaceful international situation will be greater in the future. The things which we give priority and prominence in the strategies and important tasks of our two nations are close or the same.

The Soviet Union and China are both carrying out large-scale economic reforms in order to expedite social and economic development and perfect socialism on the basis of freedom. A few days ago, *Izvestiya* pointed out that at present it is planned to extensively exchange the experiences gained in socialist construction. This will become an important factor in the socialist and economic development of the two countries and will help to save time, manpower, and material resources. The peoples of our two countries welcome the 38th founding anniversary of the PRC and the 70th anniversary of world's first socialist country. We deeply understand the importance of the two large countries cooperating for the sake of peace and socialism.

Science-Technology Group Arrives 28 Sep

OW300748 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] A delegation from the China Association for Science and Technology arrived in the Soviet Union on 28 September at the invitation of the National Committee of the Soviet Association for Science and Technology. The delegation is headed by Zhuang Fenggan, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology and chief engineer of [words indistinct]. The main purpose of their visit is to acquire an understanding of the work of the Soviet Association and the role of

the same organization in accelerating science and technology advancement and applying scientific discoveries and inventions in production.

During their 10-day stay in the Soviet Union, the Chinese delegation will meet with Soviet scientists, visit scientific research institutes in Moscow and Leningrad, including the Space Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and an institute of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences [name of institute indistinct], as well as visit some industrial enterprises.

During their visit, the delegation will sign a 1988-1989 cooperation program for exchanging experts and organizing symposiums between the National Committee of the Soviet Association for Science and Technology and the China Association for Sciences and Technology.

Opening of PRC Movie Week in Moscow Noted

PM301711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[B. Barakhta report: "PRC Movie Week"]

[Text] Chinese Movie Week opened in Moscow's "Zaryadye" Movie Theater today, the eve of the PRC's national festival—the proclamation of the PRC. A representative delegation of Chinese cinematographers headed by Liu Qiong, who played one of the main roles in the movie "Horse-Herdsman," has arrived from Beijing for a meeting with Soviet moviegoers in the "Blue Room." The guests include actors and directors well known in their own motherland. Of course, their names are not familiar to many people in our country. However, it is possible to say that during these days the masters of the Chinese screen will find connoisseurs and admirers in the Soviet Union. For not only Muscovites and Leningraders but also residents of Baku, Volgograd, and Dnepropetrovsk will be able to see feature movies from Chinese studios.

Moscow moviegoers greeted warmly and with genuine interest the first movie to open the week. It was no coincidence that it was the movie "Horse-Herdsman." Xu, the main hero, travels to Beijing for a meeting with his father, who had emigrated to the United States 30 years earlier. He has his own big business in San Francisco. The millionaire father suggests that Xu travel with him back over the ocean.

Before us there are representatives of two worlds. The father seems to have been lucky and not experienced what the son remembers, which are bad memories —the terrible years of the "Cultural Revolution," when the millstones of the "struggle against right-wingers" tried to crush Xu. The "son of a right-wing element" and "scion of a bourgeois family," he was expelled from his institute and sent "for reeducation" to the remote steppe regions...

There, in the outback, he met with ordinary, rather rough people, but people who humanely and sincerely sympathized with the "cultured horse-herdsman." There, in the outback, Xu met his future wife.

Life did not end in exile, and adversities did not break him. He believed in the people, the party, and the country's future, he believed in the rebirth of the PRC after the "10-year chaos of the Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976). In the final frames of the movie Xu tells his father: "Perhaps I would have gone with you a few years ago. But now that the motherland is at a turning point and large-scale reforms are taking place, my place is here."

These days it is not only people attending the PRC Movie Week who can learn how the reforms in China are proceeding, what they are giving the working people, and what acute clashes of opinion they are provoking. Central Television's first program will stage the premiere of the feature movie "Acting Official" 1 October.

The theme of restructuring and reforms is present even in such apparently purely entertaining movies as "Hero Wang Wu" and "The Magic Lash." These movies telling of dramatic events in Chinese history at the end of the last century were made according to all the canons of adventure cinematography. However, the viewer will also sense the pulse of serious thinking in both movies behind the cascade of virtuoso methods of the national kungfu style of fighting.

"In short," N. Yevlyukhin, chief of the "Sovinterfest" department of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, said, "The PRC cinematographers have brought along movies for any taste. Our cultural ties with our Chinese colleagues in the sphere of movie art are developing successfully. Over the past 3 years, for example, we have acquired 10 feature movies for Soviet release. Our delegation recently returned from Beijing after participating in the first international PRC movie sales exhibition. Seven movies were purchased. As for the Chinese side, in recent years it has acquired and put out on release 25 Soviet feature movies. They include "The Battle for Moscow," "Military Field Novel," "Scarecrow," and a number of others..."

The development of cultural ties between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is a gratifying phenomenon in the life of our countries. It is a visible—and in this case visible in the literal sense—indicator of the appreciable improvement in relations between the USSR and the PRC.

Film Contract Signed

OW300602 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] A contract to purchase seven Chinese feature films by the All-Union Soveksportfilm Association from the China Film Distribution and Exhibition Corporation

has been signed in Beijing. The Soviet viewers will soon see the Chinese films—"Zhen Zhen's Hairdressers," "The Peacock Princess," (Tulongzhen), and other films.

In his talk with a TASS reporter, Hu Jian, general manager of the China Film Distribution and Exhibition Corporation, said that developing Sini-Soviet film contacts conforms with the interests of the peoples of the two countries. He pointed out the necessity of developing further contacts between the film workers.

Northeast Asia

Japan Cuts Trade With Vietnam

LD301528 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo September 30 TASS—Today the Japanese corporation Honda declared refusal to build a motorcycle factory in Vietnam "for an indefinite time." One of the biggest Japanese auto makers took the decision right after the voting at the U.S. Senate which approved a resolution demanding that the Japanese Government curtail trade and economic relations with Vietnam. Honda also abandoned plans to develop economic relations with Cambodia and Laos.

The Senate resolution is another move in the widespread campaign of pressure by the U.S. Administration and conservatives in Congress. They are striving for a general curtailment of Japanese trade with the socialist countries. The USA whipped up an unheard-of ballyhoo over the delivery of several sophisticated machine-tools to the Soviet Union, accusing Japanese firms of violating cocom [Coordinating Commission on Export Controls] restrictions. Now Tokyo is charged with non-observance of a trade embargo against Vietnam declared by the West at the U.S. initiative in 1979.

Japanese Legislator on Cooperation Cited

PM301451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Tikhomirov "Interview For PRAVDA" with Takumi Ueda, Japanese Socialist Party deputy: "Parliamentarian's Opinion"; date and place of interview not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A Japanese parliamentary delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. *Pravda* correspondent S. Tikhomirov met the head of the delegation, Takumi Ueda, deputy from the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP], and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Tikhomirov] What do you think about the accord in principle achieved between the Soviet Union and the United States to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles, and what impact will this agreement have on the Asia-pacific region?

[Ueda] The Soviet-U.s. accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles constitutes a significant event. Both as Japanese and as parliamentary delegation members, we welcome it with great enthusiasm. At the same time we think that steps to reduce strategic offensive and conventional armaments must follow in its wake. Since both the United States and the Soviet Union have huge arsenals of nuclear missiles, both these states must not stop at simply reducing but must proceed to the complete destruction of nuclear weapons. In regard to relations between the USSR and Japan, I would like the Soviet Union to reduce its armed forces in the Far East. On the other hand, despite pressure from the United States, with whom Japan has a "security treaty," we must exert efforts designed to reduce tension and strengthen peace in the region.

[Tikhomirov] How would you characterize the status of Soviet-Japanese relations?

[Ueda] Ours is a "supraparty" delegation because as it contains representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Komeito Party, and the Democratic Socialist Party. They may have different opinions on this score; however, as the conversations we have had with your country's representatives indicated, the impression took shape it is neccessary, while holding talks on very different problems, to simultaneously develop relations in the economic, cultural, and other areas.

[Tikhomirov] An agreement has been signed recently to create the first joint Soviet-Japanese enterprise in the Irkutsk region. What is your attitude to this?

[Ueda] I think the creation of joint enterprises is a very good thing. People in Japan still have an insufficiently clear idea this is the case. It is necessary to acquaint the Japanese more extensively with the idea of creating joint enterprises with the Soviet Union and urge Japanese business circles more vigorously toward collaboration.

I would like to mention the creation of a special economic zone in China. It would also be worth thinking about this in the Soviet Union— for example, creating special economic regions around the cities of Nakhodka or Vladivostok to be used to develop Siberia. I have already spoken about this with my interlocutors in the Soviet Union. The Soviet side still has not drawn any conclusions on this score. It must be a question not only of trade but also of tourism. It is possible to create in the Far East an appropriate base for the development of Japanese tourism to the Far East. By this I mean the construction of hotels, beach facilities, and leisure and entertainment centers for tourists. This would also promote the expansion of relations between our two countries.

[Tikhomirov] It seems the Russian word "perestroyka" has also found its place in the Japanese language...

[Ueda] Yes, people in Japan are thinking about this restructuring, and—if we have understood it correctly—people in the Soviet Union think it desirable for Japan to participate in it.

The policy of glasnost and restructuring has made a very good impression on the Japanese people, and we are observing with interest the progress of its implementation. During our delegation's stay in Moscow, its members and myself formed the opinion that the Soviet people, headed by Mr Gorbachev, are carrying out their policy with enthusiasm. Therefore, one anticipates the great success of this policy.

Kazakhstan's Kolbin Meets Mongolian Consul

LD300948 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1500 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Gennadiy Vasiliyevich Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, today received (Buyan Toktokh), consul general of the Mongolian People's Republic in Tashkent. The guest was told about the main directions of implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress, and the January and June 1987 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an examination of the development of direct mutually advantageous cooperation between Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Taking part in the friendly conversation was Omarov, chairman of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Gromyko Receives Cambodian Foreign Minister

LD301938 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Kong Korm, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Their discussion centred on Kampuchea's policy of national reconciliation. Andrey Gromyko noted that the USSR views the Kampuchean Government's new constructive initiative as a weighty contribution by the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the common struggle by peace-loving forces to liquidate regional conflicts and establish relations of friendship and cooperation in the vast Asia-Pacific region. There is no alternative to a political way out of the conflict situation. The Soviet Union fully solidarizes with the position of Kampuchea and its people's government. The Kampuchean problem should be resolved by the Kampuchean people itself without any whatsoever outside interference and pressure.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1904 GMT on 30 September in an identical report adds the following: "Together with other interested countries the Soviet Union is ready to assist in the political settlement around Cambodia in the interests of its people and for the sake of strengthening peace and international security."]

The readiness to take part in a meeting of the confronting Kampuchean sides, expressed in a recent statement by the DRK minister of foreign affairs, is viewed in the USSR as a new display of good will by the Government of People's Kampuchea.

Mutual satisfaction with the steady development of Soviet-Kampuchean ties in various fields was expressed in the course of the conversation.

PRK Willing To Meet With Khmer Forces

LD301317 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh September 30 TASS—The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea declared its readiness to take part in a meeting between various Khmer forces, in line with a proposal put forth earlier by seven Khmer politicians at the initiative of Norodom Sihanouk, says a statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry issued here.

The document points out that in his reply to these representatives of Khmer emigres, Norodom Sihanouk expressed agreement to participate in such a meeting. "The Government of the PRK and the Kampuchean people acclaim this decision, since it is in full conformity with the policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the PRK and based on the desire for settling the country's domestic problems by the Kampuchean people, without outside interference," points out the statement by the PRK Foreign Ministry.

Norodom Sihanouk's decision also conforms to the spirit of an agreement reached in Ho Cho Minh City between the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia. This agreement, despite all attempts to distort its essence, exerts, as before, influence on the political process in Southeast Asia and has won recognition of the public of this vast region, points out the PRK Foreign Ministry.

The PRK Government declares its readiness to take part in such a meeting between various Kampuchean forces. The PRK fully shares Norodom Sihanouk's viewpoint that anybody who will reject this invitation will have to bear most serious responsibility to history and the Khmer people for the breakup of a settlement of the Kampuchean problem, runs the document.

'Distorting' of SRV Presence in PRK Hit

PM301213 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Sep 87 p 3

[A. Melik-Shakhnazarov article: "Rebuke to Slanderers"]

[Text] The PRK Government has taken the principled decision of adopting a course to achieve a political settlement of the Cambodia problem through national reconciliation. This was stated in a recent message to Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, by Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. "The course of national reconciliation adopted by the country's government," the document says, "is new evidence of the PRK's contribution to the cause of establishing a lasting peace in Cambodia. To this end the PRK is ready to begin dialogue with opposing groupings and their leaders, excluding Pol Pot and his closest henchmen."

National reconciliation is a lengthy process and many obstacles lie en route. This can be judged by looking at how difficult it is for a similar policy to succeed in another country also the target of externally inspired aggression, namely Afghanistan.

An undeclared war continues unabated against the PRK. In prosecution of it, the forces of counterrevolution use the most varied forms and methods of strong-arm pressure, ranging from armed incursion from Thailand to psychological warfare.

Slander regarding the fraternal aid to the Cambodian people by the SRV occupies a special place in the anti-Cambodia campaign launched by the leaders of the counterrevolution and their foreign backers.

What is the nub of these provocative attacks? Distorting the thrust and content of the aid given by Vietnam, the leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and the forces sponsoring them, state the Vietnamese volunteers helping the PRK to repulse foreign aggression are occupiers on Cambodian soil and claim that their presence in the country is an obstacle to normalizing the situation in Cambodia and the Southeast Asia region as a whole. Civilian specialists from the SRV are called "colonizers," and an absurd thesis about the "Vietnamization" of Cambodia is put about.

PRK representatives have refuted these mendacious allegations. Addressing a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on 2 September, PRK Foreign Minister Kong Korm not only expounded in detail the thrust of the national reconciliation program but also refuted fabrications about the role of Vietnamese volunteers in Cambodia. He pointed out Vietnamese military formations had previously aided the Cambodian people in their armed struggle, first against the French colonialists, and then to repulse U.S. aggression. At that time, many countries, including China, supported the presence of a Vietnamese contingent in Cambodia.

Vietnamese volunteers are giving considerable aid to the young People's Army in combating the bandit formations. The withdrawal of all Vietnamese subunits now, given that the Pol Pot-ite gangs continue to be financed from abroad, would put the still-young people's power in a difficult situation. The Vietnamese volunteers' stay in the country is temporary and will leave PRK territory as the Kampuchean Armed forces strengthen both numerically and qualitatively. Vietnam and Cambodia have already effected five partial withdrawals of Vietnamese troops, and it is envisaged they will be completely withdrawn by 1990.

Let us deal with Cambodia's "colonization" by Vietnamese civilian specialists. The untenability of such statements becomes obvious once you recallr the state of the Cambodian economy after the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime and the role of the foreign specialists, including those from neighboring Vietnam, in reviving the country's national economy. Under Pol Pot's rule, the country's industrial potential was systematically destroyed and virtually the whole scientific, technical, and creative intelligentsia was exterminated by Pol Pot's butchers. How much longer without the aid of socialist countries and fraternal Vietnam would the Cambodians have taken to make good the destruction, and would it have been possible to do so at all!? You could count on the fingers of one hand the number of representatives of many professions vital for the normal development of any society after several years of a bloodthirsty regime.

The successes in reviving the country and its economy are obvious today. Dozens of industrial enterprises have been restored. Cambodia is now essentially self-sufficient in food. Production of its basic export commodity—hevea—is growing. As Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, stated in an interview in *L'Unita*, "Cambodia's revival cannot be separated from Vietnamese aid." "We still need Vietnamese specialists in those places where we are as yet unable to manage independently," Comrade Hun Sen said in the same interview. "Their role in no way involves any encroachment on PRK sovereignty."

The history of immigrants from Vietnam living in Cambodia needs to be dealt with separately. From 1863 to 1953, Cambodia was a French colony. During colonial rule the French set up hevea plantations in the country, using Vietnamese workers, whose numbers grew over the decades. After the long resistance war had begun in Vietnam and while Cambodia was at peace, a stream of refugees entered Cambodia from Vietnam. Some 500,000 Vietnamese were living in Cambodia by 1969. In 1970, after the Lon Nol coup and the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, many Vietnamese were killed and others forcibly driven from the country. Later, in the period of

Pol Pot's rule, when all national minorities were brutally persecuted, the mass destruction of local Vietnamese began. Many of them were forced to flee to neighboring states, while others went to Western countries.

After the establishment of people's power, some Vietnamese returned from neighboring countries. The number of Vietnamese living permanently in Cambodia now stands at 60,000, or slightly more than 10 percent of the number of Vietnamese in the country in 1969. Considerably fewer of them live in Cambodia now than in Sihanouk's time.

Many more Chinese than Vietnamese live in Cambodia today.

This gross slander regarding fraternal Vietnam's aid has but one aim, the aim of helping to isolate the PRK and weaken the people's power. Such attempts, however, are doomed to fail.

NHAN DAN Cited on Southeast Asia

PM300931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Article in NHAN DAN Newspaper"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Sep—In the overall context of the international situation, when new political thinking is being asserted, dialogue as a means of resolving questions is becoming an irreversible trend, a commentary in the newspaper *Nhan Dan, the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, points out. In Southeast Asia, this trend is developing and being implemented. The accord reached between Vietnam and Indonesia on holding an informal meeting, without any preliminary conditions or political labels, between the two Cambodian sides on the basis of parity and the PRK Government statement on the policy of national conciliation are important events. They have met with the support of the public in the world, including the ASEAN countries and are a step toward resolving the problems of Southeast Asia and Cambodia.*

Unfortunately, there are forces not only going against the current but impeding this tendency as well, the newspaper notes. Beijing states China is seeking to settle all Southeast Asian problems. In fact it is impeding the tendency toward dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, and between the two Cambodian sides. To justify its actions, China is trying to persuade people Vietnam is the obstacle to a political settlement of the Cambodian problem;however, the good will of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries is obvious. They have presented a whole series of sensible and realistic initiatives.

As for the stagnation in Vietnamese-Chinese relations, China is trying to make Vietnam responsible, asserting the SRV "is not displaying good will" and is merely "talking but not acting." The Vietnamese people understand the contradictions between the two countries are of a temporary nature and could be resolved on a sensible and realistic basis. The two people's basic and long-term interests are similar.

SRV Delegation Makes Moscow Stopover

PM291323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] An SRV party and government delegation headed by Nguyen Van Tinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, left Moscow for home 23 September. The delegation was in Moscow en route from Addis Ababa, where it participated in the festivities marking the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

SRV Thanks USSR for Anniversary Message

PM181225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message of thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers from Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers: We express to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people sincere gratitude for their warm congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the SRV'S national holiday.

The Vietnamese people are profoundly aware that the successes achieved by Vietnam in the past 42 years in building and protecting their motherland are inseparable from the great and valuable aid and support provided by the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people. Our party and people value the relations of friendship and close cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people, viewing them as the cornerstone of their foreign policy course. Under the influence of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress and in light of the accords reached at the Soviet-Vietnamese summit in May 1987, relations between our parties and countries are entering a new phase of development. This development is typified by a rise in the quality and effectiveness of cooperation, which will reliably serve the cause of building socialism and communism in the SRV and the USSR and the interests of peace, friendship, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and worldwide.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people great new victories in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Near East & South Asia

Japanese, Liberian Tankers Attacked 1 Oct

LD010606 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo October 1 TASS—A Japanese and a Liberian-registered tanker with a Japanese crew were hit by machine-gun fire in the Persian Gulf Wednesday.

According to preliminary reports, there were no injuries, Japan's Ministry of Transport said today.

Primakov Interviewed on Mideast Issues

PM291055 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 Sep 87 pp 26-27

[Interview with Yevgeniy Primakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, "expert on Middle East affairs, and an important adviser to Soviet leader Gorbachev," by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Text] *Al-Hawadith*: In the past the Soviet Union was clear in stating its conditions for restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. The first condition was Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967. These conditions later changed and became ambiguous under the heading: Israel should stop "its aggressive policy."

Primakov: No, we never said that. This is a misinterpretation of our position.

Al-Hawadith: It is on record that the Soviet Union based its conditions for restoring relations on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967.

Primakov: No, not at all. Our position was and still is that any official or semiofficial resumption of diplomatic relations would depend on the political settlement process. The relations severed during the 1967 6-day war could only be restored within the context of a political settlement process. I do not think it is possible to restore our relations with Israel before it agrees to participate in an international conference in the presence of the Palestinians.

Al-Hawadith: In the presence of the Palestinians, not necessarily the PLO?

Primakov: In the presence of the PLO, yes, but the PLO could be a symbol of the participants. That would depend on the circumstances, but, yes, the PLO. The PLO is the recognized sole political representative of the Palestinian people.

Al-Hawadith: In an interview with our magazine, leader Yasir 'Arafat said that "in all their dialogues with Israeli officials the Soviets make one essential point, which is: an international conference with PLO participation and an independent Palestinian state." Is that what you really insist upon?

Primakov: That is correct.

Al-Hawadith: Does Moscow insist on the creation of an independent Palestinian state?

Primakov: What we insist on is the Palestinian people's right of self-determination. If the Palestinian people decide that they want a state, then it is up to them. What we insist on is the Palestinian people's right to choose.

Al-Hawadith: But your present formula is not as specific as it was in the past. Now it does not specifically mention "entity" or "independent state." It leaves the door open.

Primakov: Please understand me very accurately. If the Palestinians want to set up their own independent state we will support them on the grounds that the Palestinians have a right to determine their own fate. Self-determination can be done in various ways and forms. We are against any restrictions on that right of self-determination but we ourselves do not want to be the ones to state the way in which its implementation could or should be effected.

Al-Hawadith: The United States is against the right of self-determination for the Palestinians because in international deliberations it automatically means the establishment of an independent state. You personally have had talks with U.S. officials over the past 2 weeks. How is that part of the problem tackled?

Primakov: This is one of the differences between our position and that of the Americans, and one of the issues preventing understanding between us and them.

Al-Hawadith: What are the other issues preventing such an understanding?

Primakov: The shape and structure of the international conference, at least at this stage, and also the definition of phased solutions and separate solutions. We are for phased settlements but against separate settlements. Phased solutions are acceptable to us, and why not? Once the target is specified the implementation could be in stages, but the phased solutions must be linked to the defined target.

Al-Hawadith: Let us have an example.

Primakov: Here is an example. If it is agreed that all Israeli forces should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, and if they want a timetable for that withdrawal, then there would be no objection to considering it; but if they want to come to a separate decision between them and King Husayn, for example, then we would oppose that. In fact, King Husayn himself said that he would oppose it.

Al-Hawadith: At the beginning of this year there was much talk about an international conference and the scenario for such a conference, but then the talk stopped for months. What happened? What made Moscow and Washington lose interest in this matter?

Primakov: The Israeli and U.S. attitudes are the cause. Israel is against such a conference. What Shim'on Peres has said in favor of a conference does not mean anything because Peres shares power and is in no position to dictate his views. His prime minister is the one who makes the decisions and policies at this stage and he is against such a conference. As for the United States, it considered that it might be possible to convene such a conference. Some U.S. officials even became convinced that it was of extreme importance to hold the conference, but they would rather support the Israeli position and hold back their support for the idea of an international conference. That is why the process was disrupted.

Al-Hawadith: So, have the efforts geared to convening an international conference come to a dead end, or are you still discussing this possibility with the Americans?

Primakov: We are still talking about it with the Americans and others. We insist that a conference be held. There is no alternative.

Al-Hawadith: Let us talk about the scenario for such a conference. The first step would be the opening of the conference by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Committees of the states concerned would then be formed to hold direct negotiations, so the main part would be played by the negotiators, not the international powers.

Primakov: In their opposition to the conference the Americans had two main possibilities in mind. The first was that the Soviet Union might use the conference for propaganda and political purposes. The Americans believe that the Soviet Union would do that, exploiting its support for the Arab cause, particularly in view of the close links between the United States and Israel, which would mean that the Soviet Union would benefit most from the conference. That is the first reason for their opposition to the conference. They have said this in the past, and they have said it to us frequently. The second reason is the fear that some Arab sides, especially Syria, might use something like a veto on the conference results. As far as we are concerned, we will not use the conference for propaganda or political purposes. We want stability and we want the conference to succeed. So if it is held, we will do our best to ensure its success.

Furthermore, is it possible for us to avoid other aspects of misunderstanding between ourselves and the Americans? I believe... I would like to cite the following: When we committed ourselves to arms control under a number of arms control agreements, we tried to put together a formula for a solution. It covered three groups each working separately from the other two — provided that all three agreements were adopted. Maybe this formula could be applied to an international conference. For example, some committees could be formed: An Israeli-Syrian committee, an Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian committee, and an Israeli-Egyptian committee. These committees would draft the agreement.

Al-Hawadith: In direct negotiations?

Primakov: Yes, in direct negotiations. Once the committees complete their work the agreements reached would be submitted to a plenary session for approval and adoption by everyone as a comprehensive settlement.

Al-Hawadith: Would the Americans agree to this scenario?

Primakov: I do not think they are ready to accept it just now.

Al-Hawadith: Why?

Primakov: Because, at least at this point, they want the conference to be just an umbrella for separate agreements. They might change their position, I do not know, but that is their position now and that is the impression I got in my talks with the Americans. Israel has considerable influence on them. They follow Israeli policy. If the Israeli position changes then the U.S. position will change too. Mind you, many U.S. officials fully realize the current position will not contribute positively to any results, but they overlook that and follow the Israeli line.

Al-Hawadith: Washington had, as a matter of principle, opposed a Soviet role in the international conference...

Primakov: Not anymore. They are now convinced that it is impossible to hold a conference on the Middle East without the Soviets. Let us not forget that that region is close to our borders, and that the U.S. military presence and the escalation of U.S. military activity there is against our interests. That is why we do not want the present situation to continue because it is against everyone's interests and against stability, against the Arab states, and against Arab causes. Continuation of the current situation serves Israel's expansionist policy and those who support that policy.

Al-Hawadith: You mentioned two main points in relation to U.S. fears concerning an international conference. Have you given them the necessary assurances and guarantees to dispel the fear over the first point, which is the possibility that the Soviets might exploit the conference to serve their own propaganda and political objectives?

Primakov: On the first point, yes—but not on the second. We cannot give the Americans assurances and guarantees on behalf of Syria, but we have suggested a formula which avoids obstacles.

Al-Hawadith: When did you propose that formula?

Primakov: I am talking about the formula under which the committees would simultaneously hold direct negotiations within the framework of a general deal. These are ideas open to discussion. We are determined to make efforts to pave the way for the conference through contacts and talks with the Arabs, Americans, and others. We seize every opportunity to discuss these matters when friends visit us in Moscow. We discuss this particular issue on all our visits to the various capitals.

Al-Hawadith: What about the U.S.-Syrian rapprochement? Does it fall within the context of the talks on an international conference and fears concerning such a conference, particularly the second point you mentioned about U.S. fears?

Primakov: The Americans broke off relations with Syria, but now, realizing they committed a grave mistake, they have decided to resume these relations. I do not think this is due to emphasis on the issue of an international conference.

Al-Hawadith: And how does the Soviet Union view the U.S.-Syrian rapprochement?

Primakov: Why not? We have no objection to any move that consolidates and strengthens the Syrian position.

Al-Hawadith: Some Jordanian officials conveyed to the United States, when they visited Washington a few months ago, what is tantamount to a withdrawal of the Syrian veto on the international conference in question. Has Syria agreed to lift the veto on a conference, a formula for which we have just been talking about?

Primakov: Look, I know the Syrians and I know President Hafiz al-Asad. He is an extremely wise man. If Syria is given a real possibility of achieving real peace and regaining its sovereignty over the Golan Heights and in a manner acceptable to the Palestinians and Jordanians, I do not believe that Syria would object to a conference. Syrian policy is not a policy of "the worse the better."

Al-Hawadith: What has become of the Soviet reconciliation efforts between Syria and Yasir 'Arafat?

Primakov: That rapprochement is most definitely necessary for the unification of Arab ranks before an international conference is held; we are doing our best to influence both sides in that direction.

Al-Hawadith: Have you achieved any tangible results?

Primakov: In a way, yes. At any rate, the differences between Syria and 'Arafat have not increased over the past few months.

Al-Hawadith: Will 'Arafat be visiting Moscow at the end of this month?

Primakov: I do not know for sure. I know that King Husayn will visit Moscow before the end of this year but I do not know about an 'Arafat visit.

Al-Hawadith: Some people believe that U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters' visit to Damascus focused on the Gulf region and the Syrian role in the Gulf...

Primakov: I believe the Americans do not welcome the idea of the restoration of Syrian-Iraqi relations. They may not want anyone to export arms to Iran but, on a larger scale, I do not think that the Americans want a Syrian-Iraqi agreement.

Al-Hawadith: Pardon me, what I wanted to say was that Washington is eager to see the lowest possible level of Arab consensus on the Gulf...

Primakov: And they have got that low degree of Arab unanimity.

Al-Hawadith: Let us talk about the Gulf. In an unprecedented development Kuwait had invited the Soviets to escort tankers in the Gulf but then the Americans moved...

Primakov: The deal with the Kuwaitis frightened the Americans, whose reactions have been childish. The Americans treat us as an equal partner at world level but they do not want us to be a partner or an equal power at regional levels. Why should we not have the same rights as they do? Our relations with Kuwait are very good and candid. If Kuwait seeks our help, why should we say "nyet" or, to use the Arabic word, "la"? Furthermore, the Americans decided to send their warships to the Gulf on the pretext that we were there. That is not serious behavior.

Al-Hawadith: But now that developments have reached the present level, would your message to the Americans be: We have gone in there and you cannot get us out; the Gulf is no longer exclusively your sphere of influence, barring all others?

Primakov: From the very beginning we never accepted the Gulf as an American lake. We have insisted on the withdrawal of all fleets from the Gulf, including ours, but they have refused. Well, if they refuse, we stay.

Al-Hawadith: You entered the Gulf at Kuwait's invitation, but the general impression is that at this stage the Soviet Union is behaving as if it is Iran's protector and is more interested in cultivating its political and economic ties with Iran.

Primakov: That is not true. Our position has been clear since the beginning of the war. We are against continuation of the war and in favor of a political settlement there. We have supplied and are still supplying arms to Iraq—with which we have a treaty and special relations—but at the same time we are making efforts to maintain good relations with Iran which, after all, is our neighbor, and so we should have good relations with it. It is common knowledge that before the Islamic revolution, in the days of the shah, Iran was used by the United States against us and the Americans had military and other installations there. The situation has now changed. So why should we jeopardize our relations with Iran? However, in all our meetings with Iranian officials we try to persuade them to stop this war and accept a political settlement.

Al-Hawadith: Some people believe that the United States wants, covertly perhaps, to deal a military blow to Iran. Do you agree with these people?

Primakov: That, perhaps, is what they [the Americans] have got in mind, but I would not want them to contemplate starting a war with us. I, however, do not think that they intend to invade Iran. They might inflict a soft blow. They might be considering that, but such action would be an extremely dangerous thing because it would contribute to a perpetuation of American involvement. The Americans do not want a second Vietnam, nor do we want that for them. It is our view that such action would also create difficulties for us.

Al-Hawadith: Such a blow, if the Americans decided to inflict it, would put you to the test and would embarrass you. Is that not so?

Primakov: Yes, and we are totally against it. They know that.

Al-Hawadith: But it would still put you to the test. You would be damned if you retaliated militarily against the United States in defense of Iran and damned if you looked on as spectators without helping Iran.

Primakov: That is correct, but let us believe that the Americans will be wise and refrain from doing that.

Al-Hawadith: Iraq says that its war on the tankers is a legitimate right exercised by it in a declared war between it and Iran. Does the Soviet Union approve of that Iraqi position?

Primakov: I do not believe the Iraqis are justified in that. In my view, their decision to resume the tanker war after resolution 598 was not the right decision. Naturally, their attitude is understandable because they want to draw attention to the war and, in continuously doing that, put pressure on the Iranians to make them agree to a political settlement, but I believe that they should discontinue the tanker war.

Al-Hawadith: What about Iran's condition that the aggressor, by which Tehran means Iraq, should be condemned and punished before Iran agrees to a cease-fire and withdrawal?

Primakov: I am against that position too. What is important now is that there should be a cease-fire and initiation of serious talks to settle the conflict between the two countries. The two sides can find a solution.

Al-Hawadith: You mentioned a cease-fire. Do you mean a cease-fire with the Iranian forces remaining where they are inside Iraqi territory, or a cease-fire linked to a timetable for withdrawal?

Primakov: I am not prepared to answer this question directly. As you know, under resolution 598 the cease-fire is completely separate from the other issues in the resolution. We voted in favor of that resolution. At any rate, there can be no settlement ultimately without the withdrawal of forces from each other's territory.

Shamir, Likud Promote Emigration Incitement

TA302036 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has again [words indistinct] to increase pressure on the Soviet Union [words indistinct] to allow Jews to emigrate. [Words indistinct] the state media [words indistinct] (?voice of Israel broadcasts) in Russian [words indistinct] on thousands of refuseniks who have not been permitted to realize their dream and emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The initial impression is that the incitement campaign is ill-timed. The cock-and-bull stories about thousands of refuseniks will just not sell today, and even the World Zionist Organization no longer uses them in their current information campaigns. Well-known figures in international and national Jewish organizations who toured our country not long ago were forced to admit that following the ratification of the new emigration law,

people who wish to reunite with their families abroad encounter no difficulties in obtaining exit permits. Recently, many former refuseniks have also been given exit permits.

In his meeting with French public representatives yesterday, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union has only one problem regarding emigration: access to classified information that is a state secret. As soon as that secret information becomes dated, the person involved may leave.

At this point, perhaps one of our listeners may ask: So why do you take Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks into consideration at all? After all, it is obvious that the incitement campaign he is trying to launch represents another sorry attempt to gain points in the domestic political game. To wit, the latest polls have indicated that Shamir is trailing far behind his colleague — rival Shim'on Peres — in the popularity contest. Yet he wants to show the public that he, too, is out there; and if he makes the poor choice of raising this subject, it is only because he has nothing to say on other topics.

It may well be that in different circumstances we would have ignored the Likud's anti-Soviet instigation. Yet the present situation is such that the incitement really goes beyond what first meets the eye. Observe for yourselves: The notion of an international conference on the Middle East has recently been aproved by the majority of countries in the world, including — in addition to the Arabs — half the political echelon in Israel. Even the U.S. Administration no longer rejects it. And after the Soviet Union and the United States reached an agreement to dismantle two types of nuclear missiles, it seems that the two superpowers can coordinate on ways to resolve regional conflicts as well.

Here it would be hard not to agree with Shim'on Peres, who said yesterday that the momentum of the peace process in the Middle East should be taken advantage of as long as the opportunity exists. The Likud leaders reject this, however, believing that peace in the region spells the end of the Likud's policy of creeping annexation.

So what does one do? The Likud's anti-Soviet propaganda specialists believe that the answer to this is self-evident: Create a situation in which Israel and the Soviet Union will not be able to sit down together at the negotiating table, thereby blocking the way to convoking an international conference. Now Mr Shamir employs a move he believes is an insurmountable hurdle: He demands recognition of the Soviet Jews' right to immigrate to Israel, no more and no less. This not only constitutes a gross intervention in our country's internal affairs, but also presents a demand for the legislation of a law that discriminates against Soviet citizens of Jewish extraction, a law that would imply that the Soviet Union is no homeland for Soviet Jews.

Clearly the Soviet Union will not permit any foreign element to undermine the international [preceding word english] unity of the peoples of our country. Moreover, no laws that smack of anti-Semitism will be passed.

But let us be blunt: The provocative incitement currently being stirred up by the prime minister may seriously affect the chances for making progress toward peace in the Middle East and for launching a normal dialogue between Israel and the Soviet Union. Still, we hope that Israel is not only made up of the bellicose party of Mezudat Ze'ev [Likud headquarters in Tel Aviv]. The Soviet public realizes that Israeli society, including a large part of the political echelon, is increasingly adopting realistic and responsible views, and is growing more and more aware of the vital importance of worldwide efforts to achieve peace and security. We hope that these circles in Israel will ultimately have the upper hand, as peace and security work, first and foremost, for the interests of the people of Israel.

Najib Elected President of Afghanistan

LD301922 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul September 30 TASS—Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, was elected president of the Revolutionary Council and president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at today's session of this body in the Afghan capital.

The *Bakhtar* news agency reports that Haji Muhammad Tsamib [name as received] was elected first vice president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

Najib Opens New Military-Political School

PM301325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Report by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Oliynik: "School Opened"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Sep—The first DRA Armed Forces military-political school in the Republic's history opened today in the grounds of the ancient Bala Hesar fortress. The meeting held at the school's inauguration was addressed by Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Addressing the first group of students, he noted that after graduation they will join the ranks of party political fighters and implement the national reconciliation policy.

Our Army, the Afghan leader continued, is forced to conduct combat operations against counterrevolutionary formations that are violating the conditions of the truce and sowing death and destruction in the country. The source of the triumph of the Afghan people and their Armed Forces over the extremists lies in the PDPA's greater authority among the masses, its more signific[illegible]t

leading role in the armed struggle against internal and external enemies, and the Soviet-Afghan friendship that is growing stronger every day.

Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, presented Major General Mukhammed Akram [name as transliterated], the school director, with the school's military standard.

The meeting was addressed by Senior Sergeant N. Bystritskiy, a student at the Minsk Higher Military-political Combined Arms School, on behalf of the Soviet military delegation invited to the opening ceremony; Bystritskiy has been awarded the Red Star for courage and heroism displayed in the fulfillment of his international duty in Afghanistan.

Flowers were laid at the memorial to Soviet internationalist servicemen erected using funds contributed by young Afghans.

The military-political school opening ceremony was attended by Brig Gen Muhammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister, and Maj Gen Zabiulla Ziyarmal [name as transliterated], chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Afghan Army.

PDRY Leaders Receive Tatliyev, Delegation

LD010559 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0528 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Aden, 1 Oct (TASS)—The Soviet delegation led by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Aden, was received today by S.S. Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] and H.A.B. al-'Attas, member of the Politburo of the YSP central committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen].

A thorough exchange of views took place on matters concerning bilateral cooperation in various fields. Other matters of mutual interest were also discussed. A mutual desire to further develop and expand links between the USSR and the PDRY was expressed.

During its trip to the PDRY, the Soviet delegation visited a number of Soviet-Yemeni cooperation facilities, particularly in Lahij Province, and acquainted itself with the sights of Aden, the capital of Democratic Yemen.

Lizichev Sees YAR President, Leaves for PDRY

PM301507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet Military Delegation Trip"]

[Text] Sanaa 28 Sep—The Soviet military delegation headed by Army General A. D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which is here for the celebrations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the September revolution, held a meeting with President Colonel A. A. Salih, supreme commander in chief of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Armed Forces. In the course of the friendly conversation the head of the Soviet delegation conveyed congratulations and best wishes to the North Yemeni leadership from Army General D. T. Yazov, USSR minister of defense. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the state of Soviet-North Yemeni relations at military level. President A. A. Salih expressed his gratitude for the Soviet Union's help in building the YAR Armed Forces and its assistance in training national military cadres.

V. V. Popov, USSR ambassador to the YAR, was present at the conversation.

The Soviet visitors attended a large military parade in honor of the jubilee.

The delegation left Sanaa today.

Aden 28 Sep — The Soviet military delegation headed by Army General A. D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the leadership of the People's Democratic of Yemen [PDRY] Armed Forces.

The delegation was met at the airport by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Politburo, first deputy prime minister, and PDRY minister of the interior; Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the YSP Central Committee, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the general staff of the PDRY Armed Forces; Colonel Husayn 'Ali Hasan, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and chief of the Political Directorate of the PDRY Armed Forces, and other officials.

A.I. Rachkov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY, was among the reception party.

PDRY 'Refugees' Start Returning Home

PM301249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Refugees Returning to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"]

[Text] Aden, 24 Sep—citizens who left the country during the January events of 1986 are returning to Democratic Yemen. Former refugees have said that after a lot of thought they had decided they must return home.

Great October Theme of Damascus Symposium

PM301701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Symposium Opened"]

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep—The international symposium "The October Revolution and World Renewal" which opened today in the Syrian capital is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Representatives of more than 60 progressive, revolutionary-democratic, worker, and communist parties from the Arab east and of national liberation movements and international democratic organizations from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe are taking part in its work. They will be discussing the influence of the October Revolution's ideas on world development and social progress. Special attention will be devoted to international aspects of the restructuring processes currently under way in the USSR. Delegations from socialist countries, including a group of CPSU representatives led by Y. N. Yelchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, are taking part in the symposium's work.

The symposium was opened by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of Al-ba'th Party. The victory of the Great October Revolution, he said, radically changed the correlation of forces between imperialism and the national liberation movement and ensured the further intensification of revolutionary processes and transformations in many countries. It is highly symbolic, 'A. al-Ahmar stressed, that we are holding this international symposium in Damascus—the capital of Syria, which is decisively opposed to the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Addressing the symposium participants, the leader of the CPSU group stressed that the meeting in Damascus is fresh evidence of the steadily developing cooperation between the Syrians and other Arab peoples leading the liberation struggle and the forces of socialism, which came into being with the October Revolution. The Soviet Union, he noted, is consistently and firmly on the side of peoples defending their sovereign rights and interests.

East Europe

Leaders Hail Nuclear Arms Agreement

PM301241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Historic Event"]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep—The leaders of Bulgaria and the GDR, speaking at a meeting in Sofia, expressed a high opinion of the accord reached in principle between the USSR and the United States on an agreement envisaging the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, described the event as an unprecedented act, a historic breakthrough to the establishment of a world without nuclear weapons. We greet this accord with profound satisfaction, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed. It brings nearer the direct transition to the disarmament process, which would be the start of a new path. Both leaders expressed confidence that the upcoming meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan will have a positive influence on the present international situation.

The fraternal states possess a concrete, all-embracing program geared to preventing war and eliminating it from the life of mankind. In this connection emphasis was placed on the importance of Bulgaria's proposal on turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, and the initiatives by the GDR and CSSR on creating a nuclear-free corridor and chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Bucharest, 24 Sep—Romania welcomes the achievement of the Soviet-American accord in principle on an agreement envisaging the elimination of medium-and shorter-range nuclear missiles. We see this accord and the prospect of the conclusion of a corresponding agreement as an event of historic importance. This was stated by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of Romania, at a rally in Galati.

Our people, N. Ceausescu noted, are expressing concern in connection with the pronouncements of certain politicians who say that they will continue to act in the direction of building up nuclear armaments. Do they not know by now that nuclear weapons, wherever they are stationed, and, the more so, a nuclear explosion, wherever it occurs, will spare no one. The security of any state is safeguarded not by nuclear weapons but by their destruction.

Ambassador to Hungary Discusses Arms Accord

AU290916 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 87 p 5

[Correspondent's report on press conference held by Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Bsdapest, in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Budapest on 24 September: "Soviet Ambassador Holds Press Conference]

[Text] Until the Moscow meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, due in the second half of October this year, it is necessary to fully prepare the draft agreement on the elimination of the two types of nuclear missiles. Moscow and Washington charged their delegations in Geneva with such tasks. If the Moscow meeting between the two foreign ministers is successful, a summit

meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan can still take place in this year. Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Hungary, informed the journalists about this and other issues at his press conference held in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Budapest on 24 September.

The Soviet diplomat informed the representatives of the press about the preparation, content, and importance of the Soviet-U.S. missile agreement in principle achieved last week, and stressed that the major result of the talks in Washington was that, for the first time since the existence of nuclear arms, an agreement in principle has been achieved on the elimination of two classes of nuclear arms. The Soviet side's readiness to compromise played a decisive role in achieving the agreement, and Mikhail Gorbachev's *Pravda* article on reorganizing the system of international relations gave a serious impetus to the negotiations—Boris Stukalin explained.

The ambassador stressed that the talks in Washington—including the talks between Shevardnadze and Ronald Reagan—were held in an objective atmosphere, and it can be stated without exaggeration that the two countries agreed on issues that it was possible to agree upon at this time.

Hungary's Berecz Meets Solov'yev in Leningrad

LD282221 Budapest MTI in English 1858 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Leningrad, Sep 28 (MTI)—Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, opened the series of events of the Hungarian economic and technical days, Monday in Leningrad.

During the day, in the Smolny, Frigyes Berecz held talks with Yuriy Solov'yev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad County Party Committee.

Evaluating Hungarian-Soviet relations at the festive opening of the Hungarian days in Leningrad, Frigyes Berecz noted that the Soviet Union has been Hungary's most important foreign trade partner since liberation, and at present Hungary realizes one-third of its total turnover with the Soviet Union. Hungarian-Soviet turnover rose from 100 million roubles in 1950 to 9,000 million roubles by 1986, an almost 100-fold increase. The value of exports to the Soviet Union in 1987 is to stand at one-sixth of the Hungarian national income.

The deputy prime minister voiced his conviction that the streamlining of the Soviet economic management system will promote the reciprocally useful mobilization of the company reserves untapped to date.

"Our exhibition and participation in Leningrad would like to present, and bring near the Hungary which serves its interests and fights for the rise of its people in a way that serves the Soviet economic and social efforts, and serves the cause of the development of the socialist community," said Frigyes Berecz in conclusion, then ceremoniously opened the Hungarian days.

The Hungarian delegation hosted a reception on the occasion of the opening of the Hungarian economic and technical days.

The Hungarian government delegation led by Frigyes Berecz left Leningrad for Budapest Monday evening.

Warsaw Science and Technology Festival Opens

Tolstykh, Delegation Attend

PM301511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

["Own correspondent" dispatch: "Panorama of Achievements"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep—The ceremonial inauguration of Days of Soviet Science and Technology took place in the Polish capital today. The central event was the opening of an exhibition of Soviet scientific and technical achievements, especially in such leading spheres as electronics, comprehensive automation, nuclear power engineering, biotechnology, and others.

In the course of the next 2 weeks there will be days devoted to individual industrial sectors, meetings, discussions, and "roundtable" sessions attended by prominent Soviet scientists. Movies and sales of scientific and technical literature are part of the program.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, and other Polish leaders visited the exhibition. The Days of Soviet Science and Technology in Poland are being attended by a Soviet delegation headed by B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Tolstykh, Jaruzelski Meet

PM301535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stronger Ties"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep—W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, received B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Monday [28 September]. The latter is in Poland in connection with the Soviet Science and Technology Festival.

During the meeting the sides discussed the main problems concerning implementation of the Long-term Program To Develop Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Throught the Year 2000. It was stressed that the Soviet Science and Technology Festival in Poland will give an important boost to expanding direct scientific and technical cooperation and accelerating the implementation of the long-term comprehensive program.

LCY Session Honors Tito Anniversary 24 Sep

PM301257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session of the LCY Central Committee"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep—A ceremonial session of the LCY Central Committee was held here today to mark the 50th anniversary of J. Broz Tito's election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. The report was delivered by B. Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The speaker stressed J. Broz Tito's important role in the victory of the socialist revolution in the country and in its progress along the path of building socialism. Under J. Broz Tito, he said, the party became a mighty revolutionary vanguard of the working class and all peoples and ethnic groups of the SFRY. His name is bound up with the foreign policy of nonalignment and with the struggle for peace and the democratization of international relations, an active policy of peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations.

Yugoslav society has now encountered serious difficulties, B. Krunic continued. Economic crisis, high inflation, and antisocialist activity are engendering legitimate anxiety among working people who are demanding vigorous action by all organized socialist forces, headed by the League of Communists. Therefore it is necessary to carry out without hesitation or delay extensive work to consistently implement the long-term economic stabilization program and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress to ensure the country's comprehensive and dynamic development and its accelerated exit from the crisis. The current stage in the life of Yugoslav society must be distinguished by resolute and major changes in the interests of the working class and the further development of socialist self-management.

Pointing out the need to strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of the League of Communists, B. Krunic noted that this is possible only on the basis of a consistent struggle for the fulfillment of the set tasks. Vigorous work, a high degree of responsibility and discipline in the implementation of party policy, intolerance of antisocial and anticommunist trends, personal example, and vigorous efforts to overcome factionalism are the demands of the times, the way to strengthen the authority of the party and its leadership, the LCY Central Committee Presidium president stressed.

West Europe

Further on French Delegation's Visit

Roundtable Debate

LD301812 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—Today representatives of the French public, members of "Initiative-87" group, took part in a round-table debate on questions of disarmament. They met with Soviet experts in this area, scientists, political observers.

During an open and frank exchange of opinions, the French side advanced various approaches to the problem discussed which reflected the political spectrum of the participants in the trip. There were, specifically, expressions of concern, existing in definite circles of France, that conventional armaments of the Warsaw Treaty countries will continue posing a menace to Europe, even after the elimination of two classes of nuclear arms in Europe. Another French speaker recalled the Soviet proposals that are aimed precisely at the observance of balance in conventional armaments and their consistent reduction.

In one of the speeches by the guests, it was emphasized that the Soviet Union's foreign policy should be evaluated proceeding from its realities and not from how it is presented in some acts of manifestation of anti-Sovietism in France. A firm conviction was expressed that the Soviet Union sincerely adheres to the ideals of peace.

The Soviet participants in the round table called again the attention of the French partners to the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the USSR, answered questions.

Both sides noted that even given the difference of opinions, this friendly dialogue showed the striving common to all: To see the world free of the menace of destruction, to look jointly for the roads of cooperation to achieve this aim.

'Open Forum' With Gorbachev

LD301109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0545 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS)—The meeting in the Kremlin between the delegation of representatives of the French public from "Initiative-87" and Mikhail Gorbachev took the form of an open, constructive dialogue of great value for us, stated Pierre Mauroy, mayor of Lille, former prime minister of France, and member of the French Socialist Party Executive Bureau. The Soviet

leader's address confirmed the USSR's aspiration for disarmament and achieving universal security, he said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

We are very interested not only in stopping the arms race, a concern for all peoples of the world, but in various aspects of the changes taking place in your country, he said. He also noted the will to follow the chosen path, to overcome obstacles, and to take the path of renewal and democratizing society.

Our delegation, Pierre Mauroy stressed, includes representatives of the widest political spectrum and virtually all social levels of French society. Therefore, the meeting with the Soviet leader is a great honor not only for us, the members of the delegation, but whole of France.

Zagladin Speaks on Disarmament

LD301457 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—Our foreign policy, like a domestic one, is at the restructuring stage, but peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation remain its main component, its moral orientation, said Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He spoke here today at the opening of the round-table discussion on disarmament issues, which is held within the framework of the stay in the USSR of the delegation comprising representatives of the French public, "Initiative-87."

Our meeting takes place in an un-ordinary situation. I cannot recall a single case in history when the world community or, at least, many of its members, conducted concrete talks on disarmament, on reducing armaments, covering all aspects of this problem— from nuclear to conventional weapons, from strategic to tactical. Following the period of a rather sharp confrontation, which has not been completely overcome, we are witnessing a dialogue which is unprecedented in its breadth and depth. The dialogue between the Soviet Union and France is an inalienable part of this dialogue.

We have gathered in the period, when, as life itself showed, policy is made not only by governments but by the public as well. Certainly, each country has its own government, its own line in international affairs. But this line is shaped with our common participation. In any case, in the Soviet Union this is exactly so. We are mindful of everything which we are told and make practical conclusions from everything. So, many of the participants in the public movement, including the French movement, can regard themselves as co-authors of some of our proposals and ideas.

What has been accomplished is just the first step. Restructuring is also needed in international life. It has just gone under way. And I would like to hope that our meeting will serve as an impetus to further movement forward. We are ready for a dialogue so as to get a better idea of each other and understand each other better, Zagladin said in conclusion.

Further Report

LD302012 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—The essence of the Soviet foreign policy is not altered, but many new things were imparted to it by the reorganization, said First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vadim Zagladin. He spoke here today at a roundtable conference on disarmament held in the framework of the program of a visit to the USSR by a delegation of representatives of the French public, "Initiative-87," sponsored by France-USSR Society.

We have changed many things in the approach to the problem of disarmament, V. Zagladin said. We held that a nuclear war could be won. Considering everything anew, weighing all the conclusions of scientists, military experts, philosophers, we have arrived at the conclusion that there can be no victor in nuclear war. And if so, it is absolutely necessary for all to rule out nuclear war. The outbreak of a conventional war must not be allowed either, as a conventional war today would mean a nuclear-chemical war, since there are some 200 nuclear power stations and more than 400 large chemical plants in Europe alone. And the destruction of just ten of them will amount to a nuclear and chemical war.

We have held, just as many still hold now, that security rests on military might, the speaker said. We have arrived now at the conclusion that it is disarmament, and not armaments, that must be the foundation of security.

Dwelling on security in the past, we advanced the idea of collective security. We then took the road of building our military alliance in counterbalance to another alliance. But we are convinced now that the forming of blocs is not a solution to the problem. There can be either universal security or no security for anyone in the age of nuclear arms, in the age of such dangers which a conventional war creates. Hence, the idea of an all-embracing system of international security.

The task of preventing the menace of nuclear war is the absolute priority now, but this priority is not sufficient. It can be said that peace is not all that man needs, though nothing can be ensured without peace. Therefore, it is necessary to advance to a new international order where everyone will have equal rights and equal responsibility and where the level of armaments will be reduced to the level of reasonable sufficiency, Vadim Zagladin said.

Dobrynin Meets PCF Member

LD301845 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—A friendly meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee today between Secretary of CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin and Roland Leroy, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party and political director of the newspaper L'Humanite, in the USSR with "Initiative-87" French public representatives.

Leroy conveyed heartfelt gratitude to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his address to the French public representatives.

He observed that Gorbachev's speech was of great importance for understanding the restructuring drive and the new strategy of the CPSU, for strengthening friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the success of the trip to the USSR by a big group of French public representatives, undertaken on the initiative of the France-USSR Society, advocating peace and friendship between the French and Soviet peoples.

They exchanged views on issues of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the FCP, especially in the campaign for peace, against the threat of nuclear war, on the basis of the agreements reached at a meeting between Gorbachev and Georges Marchais in May 1987

Leroy said that the French Communists fully backed the Soviet initiatives directed at reducing and totally eliminating nuclear arms and wanted France to make a constructive contribution to the process of disarmament.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and friendship characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the FCP.

Zholkver Commentary

LD302043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] The meeting of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with representatives of the French public has been received with tremendous attention abroad. [passage omitted] AFP reports the Soviet leader stressed there is no political opposition to the policy of restructuring in the Soviet Union. [passage omitted] Now over to our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] The reports you have just heard, a small part of the reactions we have received, graphically testify to the great interest aroused by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with representatives of the French public. Interest lies in both the progress of the restructuring taking place in our country and in Moscow's new ideas on international relations. Even *The New York Times* now believes it is time for Americans to ponder the nature of the reforms in the Soviet Union, because this is of paramount significance for U.S. security and foreign policy. In his latest interview with a Swedish newspaper, President Reagan comes to the following conclusion: We and the Soviet Union, through joint efforts, should note our differences of views to avoid the danger a conflict in the nuclear age entails.

It is better late than never to have finally reached an understanding of the realities of the contemporary world. Comrade Gorbachev's conversation with representatives of the French public indicate many of these realities. In particular, restructuring in our country is not a repudiation of socialism but the improvement of socialism and the wider use of its possibilities in the areas of economy and democracy. Those who cherish hopes that restructuring and democracy could lead to an overturning of the social and political situation in the USSR are mistaken. This morning the West German papers, for instance, are vying with each other in saying that the Western Kremlinologists have again found themselves in disgrace.

Recent events—whether it be the tanker war in the Persian Gulf, or the U.S. plans for Star Wars—are a graphic warning that war must be eliminated as a means of resolving political questions. New problems and realities compel new approaches to be sought for building international relations. In his conversation with representatives of the French public, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev presented our concept of the new political thinking, from problems concerning curbing the arms race to questions of economic, ecological, and humanitarian cooperation among states with different social systems. We are not confining ourselves to a mere exposition of the new philosophy of international relations but to specific measures to implement it, primarily in the area of nuclear armaments.

In this construction of a new type of international relations, world public opinion plays an important role. The broad reaction to Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with representatives of the French public gives cause for supposing that the influence of that factor will grow.

NOVOSTI on Media's Role

LD301255 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—Journalists who are members of a delegation of representatives of the French public, "Initiative-87," today had meetings here with their Soviet colleagues, which dealt with the theme "The Mass Media in the USSR in the Period of Glasnost (Openness)".

Will the policy of glasnost improve the quality of news coverage in the Soviet Union? Are there any restrictions on the dissemination of information? Why can't subscriptions be taken out to some periodicals?

The French newsmen put these and other questions to Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of *Novosti* press agency.

The Soviet press today differs from what it was 40, 20 and even two years ago. It has changed both in substance and in form, he said. The main difference is that newspaper articles, and radio and television shows, have become more problem-minded, raising thorny and urgent issues facing society, which have to be attacked immediately.

Often they do this contrary to decisions by ministries and departments to keep the lid on these problems. Often problems spotlighted by reporters come as a surprise even to the highest echelons of the Soviet leadership, Falin said.

The second most important salient feature of the Soviet mass media today is that apart from drawing attention to very important matters, press articles are producing far-reaching consequences. The decision to scrap a plan to divert part of the flow of northern rivers to the south, for instance, has been taken despite earlier government directives to proceed with the project and thanks to public protests through the media.

Another distinctive quality of Soviet press outlets at present is that they equally treasure both articles making criticisms and positive stories demonstrating the initial results of the restructuring drive, giving practical help to people, and filling the notions of democracy and glasnost with real contents.

In answers to French guests' questions, the *Novosti* chairman said the quality and seriousness of articles depend primarily on reporters themselves but also on editorial boards which seek not to limit journalists' creative and civic initiative. There are no off-limits subjects today. It is only data which is a state secret taht may not be published.

Falin said also that 98 to 99 percent of all requests for subscriptions are met today and that difficulties with paper are the reason why the figure is not yet 100 percent.

FRG Parties 'Welcome' INF Agreement

PM301201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent Y. Yakhontov: "Echo on the Rhine; What People in the FRG Think of the Soviet-U.S. Accord on Medium-Range Missiles and Operational-Tactical Missiles"]

[Text] Bonn, September—If the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles is signed, in the opinion of the newspaper *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, it will become "the first example of genuine voluntary and bilateral disarmament." Other FRG press organs commented in about the same tone on the two great powers' agreed intention to take a very important step on the laborious path of ridding mankind of the nuclear threat.

Perhaps not a single international event in recent decades has met with such generally unanimous approval from the mass media, leading political parties, leaders, public and religious organizations, and no doubt, the overwhelming majority of the FRG population.

The parties of the ruling coalition (the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU]-Free Democratic Party [FDP]) and the opposition parties of the Social Democrats and "Greens" have found themselves in the same camp of support for the medium-range missiles and shorter-range missiles treaty. The Communists and members of the peace movement are resolute supporters of the agreement on eliminating these two types of nuclear weapons. In the opinion of CDU General Secretary H. Geissler, "This can with full justification be called a world-historic event." In a special resolution of their recent congress, the "Greens" stated: "The majority of FRG citizens welcome the 'double zero option.' Today there is a real possibility of implementing nuclear disarmament. The political conditions for this are more favorable than ever before."

The universal approval of the agreement in principle on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles is, however, only one part of the public reaction in the FRG. There is another—the views regarding what Bonn should do in the new situation.

For instance, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] like the "Green" Party and the German Communist Party [DKP], believes that the FRG Government should promote the practical implementation of the steps being taken in the disarmament field by the Soviet Union and the United States and that Bonn should prevent the launching of new rounds of the arms race. The Social Democrats demand that the FRG Government's renunciation of modernizing the Pershing-1a missiles in the Bundeswehr's possession be confirmed by a corresponding Bundestag resolution.

The "Green" Party, which is substantially represented in the Bundestag (42 deputies), would like both the FRG Government to begin eliminating the Pershing-1A missiles and their launchers and the United States to destroy the warheads for these missiles. The FRG, this party believes, must make its constructive contribution to the "double-zero:" It must repeal the 1983 decision on the placing of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles and halt the work on further stationing of the latter missiles and expanding bases where they are placed.

The "Green" Party and the DKP have concluded the advance emerging in the solution to the problem of nuclear disarmament is the result of the Soviet policy of "new thinking" and of the struggle of the peace movement in the West European countries.

The conservative CDU/CSU bloc approaches this aspect of world politics differently. Its leaders claim only the FRG Government's firm stance on the question of NATO'S "arms upgrading" in 1983 "counter to massive resistance" from the Social Democrats, "Greens," Communists, and "the so-called peace movement," has led to "light at the end of the tunnel." This camp is inclined to markedly extol the FRG'S role and what Chancellor H. Kohl considers to be its "decisive" contribution to attaining the Soviet-U.S. agreement. His statement played a positive part. For the sake of objectivity, one should recall that in the opinion of many West German observers, Bonn did not risk "swimming against the current" defined in Washington and NATO on an issue as important as the agreement on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles.

Not only questions of relations with its allies prompted the FRG to its decision on the Pershing-1A missiles; domestic considerations played a part, in particular, the continuing decline in the prestige of the conservative bloc's CDU party. Recent elections in two West German lander—Bremen and Schleswig-Holstein—confirmed the serious nature of the emerging trend. Since the Chancellor's well-known 26 August statement on the Pershing-1A missiles, the CDU has lost votes drastically. The leadership of the CDU is now urgently trying to gain points wherever it can.

In Bavaria the CSU party is holding onto its positions. This is why the opinion of F.J. Strauss, chairman of the CSU and prime minister of Bavaria, on questions of nuclear missile disarmament is of interest. In contrast to his Bonn colleagues from the CDU, he is not tied by considerations of political expediency in this discussion.

F.J. Strauss' response to my questions follows:

"The Soviet Union has taken countermeasures against the West's arms upgrading caused by placing SS-20 missiles. Missiles with a range of up to 450 km were stationed on the territory of the GDR and CSSR. The position of the FRG from a security angle now will be as unfavorable as it was when the Soviets had SS-20 missiles and the West could not offer anything to oppose this.

"If the agreement on the 'double zero option' enters into force, it will be essential to agree on an all-embracing concept for further disarmament. Eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles will cover only 3 percent of the existing nuclear potential. Some 97 percent will be retained, including ICBM's and missiles on submarines. Even after all medium-range and tactical missiles are eliminated, the threat to Europe and the territory of the FRG will be fully retained because these weapons can strike every square meter of European territory. If disarmament has been considered in earnest and is to increase security, then the agreement outlined as a preliminary is only a beginning."

There is no point entering into polemics with F.J. Strauss to change his mind about the alleged threat to the FRG for the future. Something else is important— he, like other prominent figures of the conservative bloc at federal level, believes (whether sincerely or not) the agreement on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles should serve as impetus for further steps in the field of nuclear, chemical, and conventional disarmament.

In discussing the "correct direction," they have proceeded from the premise that someone who has made the phrase "peace with a smaller quantity of weapons" (the slogan of the CDU) and his supporters cannot oppose eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. He would make voters doubt the consistency of his policy, according to the newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, read very attentively in Bonn.

The question arises, however: How far are the West German figures prepared to go, having touched on the theme of further stages of disarmament? And by what route?

Many figures in Bonn's ruling echelon, while verbally acknowledging a possible treaty would be an important first step to a nuclear-free world, really idolize the atom, believing it is only possible to avoid a war with its aid. They rigidly defend the thesis that one can feel confident and be invulnerable only by possessing nuclear weapons or being associated with them. Second, the representatives of this orientation are deliberately silent about how the USSR will have to eliminate more medium-range and operational-tactical missiles than the United States, which does not count the U.S. sea-launched and air-launched nuclear missiles. In addition, they are silent about the USSR's concession to disregard the nuclear weapons of Britain and France, which represent a serious strike potential.

Their arguments, addressed to the reading public, sound about as follows: As soon as the United States withdraws its medium-range missiles from Europe, the USSR will immediately grow as a power allegedly having superiority in nuclear, tactical, and conventional armaments. NATO and West German strategists believe the trouble is that the treaty destroys those weapons able to strike targets in the USSR from European territory and are a component of the "deterrent" doctrine.

Once this "breach" has formed, it must be filled immediately.

Frankfurter Rundschau writes, they are already thinking of developing a new missile which would not come under the disarmament treaty. They are weighing up the opportunity to transfer strategic bombers of the B-52 type to Europe, of equipping ships with long-range cruise missiles, or of creating a new combat aircraft to deliver strikes to the rear services of the Warsaw Pact states. "Some of these desires could undermine the anticipated treaty and lead to new misunderstandings with Moscow," the article's author believes.

Voices are heard, including in the respectable bourgeois press, in support of SDI as "the only effective means of defense" against "the Soviet threat."

Many influential figures representing the ruling coalition in Bonn, judging by their verbal statements and written publications, are apparently tormented by doubts as to the Soviet Union's intentions. The liberal bourgeois weekly *Die Zeit* noted, they are trying to understand what lies behind Moscow's recent steps—the desire to achieve equal security for East and West in the "common European house," or merely the desire to ensure the USSR'S one-sided security? This is also the source of the "spiritual ambivalence" at the prospect of a nuclear-free world: "yes" to the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and "no" to ridding mankind completely of its nuclear fetters.

Many influential figures here to this day perhaps cannot understand the Soviet state's policy or have been reluctant to understand it. The blinkers of prejudice still remain over their eyes. Hence the contrast when the overwhelming majority of the FRG public sees in the 'double-zero' option a first step toward a nuclear-free world while an influential minority sees a "breach" in the atomic rampart to be filled immediately.

Brutents Delegation Returns From Italy

PM291359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU/*Pravda* delegation led by K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow from Rome on 25 September. The delegation had been taking part in the final stages of the national festival organized by *L'Unita*, the Italian Communist Party newspaper.

Italy's Andreotti on Possible INF Accord

PM301335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister, by special correspondent N. Prozhogin in New York: "Hopeful Step"]

[Text] [Prozhogin] How do you evaluate the prospects for nuclear disarmament following the agreement reached to conclude a Soviet-U.S. treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles?

[Andreotti] I am convinced the path on which the Soviet Union and the United States have embarked of a phased solution to the problems of nuclear disarmament is the correct one. Italy is one of the countries that contributed to the choice of this path. The desire to resolve all problems at once concealed a threat that the number of nuclear arms would not fall but only increase while talks continued.

The reaching of agreement to conclude a U.S.-Soviet treaty on two kinds of missiles is a significant step forward. It is not simply that an entire class of nuclear arms will be eliminated as a result— the treaty will show how fruitful the path of talks is.

While here in New York, I have met both with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz and with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Both sides declare their mutual desire to continue along the path of the talks which have begun. G. Shultz will travel to Moscow for this purpose in October. Then he will meet with us—foreign ministers of the North Atlantic pact countries—in Brussels. As before, we will give him our support: We want the talks between the USSR and the United States to continue in the future.

The agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles concerns just 3 percent of nuclear arms, but I am not a fan of purely arithmetic calculations. This agreement is also important because it creates a new atmosphere in the world and opens up possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation, particularly in the economic area. Everyone needs such cooperation, including both the United States, with its state budget deficit, and the Soviet Union, planning major capital investments in civilian sectors of the economy and in the social sphere.

If it were not for this new atmosphere, the great expenditure entailed by shifting the arms race into space would be hard to imagine.

[Prozhogin] Do you consider it possible to reach an agreement to prevent the militarization of space?

[Andreotti] If the line taken at the talks is continued, then there will be less temptation to carry it out.

Sicilian Town Awards Peace Prize to Gorbachev

LD302024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the peace prize, instituted by the Center for Programming of Social Activities in the Italian town of Agrigento in Sicily. The decision to award it to the Soviet leader was made unanimously at a session of the center's governing council. This prize, instituted 7 years ago, is awarded

annually to political and public figures of various countries who have made the greatest contribution to the struggle for peace and social development.

A statement by the center, distributed in Rome, points out that the award of this year's prize to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is in recognition of his services and reflects the high opinion his proposals have won throughout the world. These initiative open up new and real horizons for strengthening peace and achieving nuclear disarmament.

Anniversary of Finnish-Soviet Treaty Cited

Finnish President's Message

PM291509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Message to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from Finnish President Mauno Koivisto]

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Finnish-Soviet treaty on the leasing to Finland of the Soviet part of the Saimaa Canal and Malyy Vysotskiy Island, I would like to stress the great importance of this treaty as a symbol of the good-neighborly cooperation between our countries, based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid.

The conclusion in 1962 of the Treaty on the Leasing of the Saimaa Canal was a reflection of the strengthening friendship and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union. It was evidence of a desire to reinforce the positive development of mutual relations through important, concrete deeds. The treaty is of particular importance because it is a unique act for states with different social systems.

The canal has fulfilled the hopes pinned on it. Since both sides will continue to develop the operational potential of the Saimaa Canal—an artery of friendship and cooperation—it will continue to successfully serve Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation and be a positive, concrete example of the effectiveness of the policy of good-neighborliness based on trust. [signed] Mauno Koivisto, Finnish president.

Gromyko's Message

PM291513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Message of thanks to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto from A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] Please accept, esteemed Mr President, our profound gratitude for your friendly message on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on the leasing to Finland of the Soviet part of the Saimaa Canal and Malyy Vysotskiy Island.

This act reflects the nature of Soviet-Finnish relationship of all-around, fruitful cooperation. The 25-year experience of implementing the treaty attests to what can be achieved by states with different political systems if their relations are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and mutual trust.

Soviet-Finnish relations are now an attractive example for other countries. In successfully promoting these relations based on the firm foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Finland, our countries' cooperation on the Saimaa Canal plays a definite role.

I am confident that the Saimaa Canal will continue to be an artery of friendship between our peoples and serve the cause of strengthening international cooperation. [signed] A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Belgium CP Leader Hailed on Birthday

PM291321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee birthday greetings to Belgium's Louis van Geyt]

[Text] To Comrade Louis van Geyt:

Dear Comrade Louis van Geyt!

On your 60th birthday we send you cordial congratulations on behalf of all Soviet Communists.

Your vigorous party and political activity in defense of the vital interests of Belgium's working people and your struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress have won you the profound respect of working people inside and outside your country. In our country, you are known as a leader who invariably advocates friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and developing all-around relations between our countries and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Louis van Geyt, sound health and new creative strength in your indefatigable activity for the good of Belgium's working people and for the triumph of the ideas of peace, democracy, and social progress. [signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

Trade Agreement Signed With Switzerland

LD211552 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS—The mutual efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and the Swiss Trade Development Bureau will be directed at consolidating and broadening trade-and-economic and scientific-and-technical relations between organizations and firms of the two countries. This is underlined in an agreement on cooperation which was signed here today by the chairman of the presidium of

the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR Yevgeniy Pitovranov and director of the Swiss Trade Development Bureau Walter Fust.

The agreement provides for the exchange of economic and scientific- technical information, delegations of business circles, the holding of congresses, symposiums and seminars, lectures and reports on agreed upon topics, promotion of development of new forms of trade and economic cooperation, including joint ventures.

The agreement attaches great significance to organization and holding of international and national exhibitions and fairs in the Soviet Union and Switzerland.

To put the agreement into life, the two organizations will draw up plans of joint work for a two-year period.

Yakovlev Holds Talks With UK Publisher

PM301331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received Robert Maxwell, president of the British publishing firm of Pergamon Press. During the talks questions of exchanging information and printed matter were discussed.

V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of *Pravda*, was present at the talks.

Yanayev Meets With Scottish TU Visitor

PM291455 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Sep 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Exchange Of Opinions"]

[Text] On 25 September AUCCTU Secretary G.I. Yanayev met with C. Christie, general secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress and chairman of the international trade union committee for peace and disarmament (Dublin).

During the conversation information was exchanged on topical questions of the work of Soviet and Scottish trade unions. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the state of Soviet-Scottish trade union cooperation. The sides discussed prospects for the development of bilateral contacts between the AUCCTU and Scottish Trades Union Congress to further deepen them and increase their effectivess, in view of the tasks facing trade union centers and the trade unions in them now.

Views were exchanged on important international problems and the state of the world trade union movement. Emphasis was placed on the determination of the Soviet and Scottish trade unions to contribute to the achievement of cooperation among the European trade unions in the interests of working people and for a lasting peace and the prevention of nuclear war.

Bomb 'Planted' at Store in Greece

LD271014 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Athens September 27 TASS—A powerful explosion rocked the center of the Greek capital last night.

A time bomb was planted at the entrance to a department store which caters for the personnel of the U.S. military bases in Greece.

The store building was seriously damaged. The nearby buildings were damaged as well.

There was no loss of life because the explosion occurred at night when there were practically no passers-by on the streets.

Latin America & Caribbean

Further on Shevardnadze Visit to S. America

Signs Agreements, Departs Brazil

PM011303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Sep—E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and R. Costa de Abreu Sodre, Brazilian foreign minister, today signed an agreement on a long-term program of economic, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation and an agreement on cultural cooperation.

The USSR foreign minister held a press conference for local and foreign journalists at the end of his official visit to Brazil. On 30 September E.A. Shevardnadze left Brazil. He was seen off at the airport by officials. USSR Ambassador to Brazil V. F. Isakov was among those who saw him off.

Joint Communique Released

PM011121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Brazilian Joint Communique"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was on an official visit to Brazil 28-30 September 1987 at the invitation of the government of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

E.A. Shevardnadze was received by the country's president, Jose Sarney, to whom he presented a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The messages stresses the Soviet Union's readiness to continue to strengthen relations between the two countries, makes an assessment of the international situation, and declares the USSR'S resolve to make consistent efforts for the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security. Expressing thanks for the message, the president of Brazil voiced his gratification with the views expressed in it.

President J. Sarney confirmed the invitation to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to pay an official visit to Brazil at a time to be determined by mutual agreement. For his part, E.A. Shevardnadze confirmed the Soviet Government's invitation to President J. Sarney to pay an official visit to the USSR in the immediate future.

In the course of the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the president noted the importance of the first visit to Brazil by a USSR foreign minister, expressed gratification with the successful development of bilateral relations, and emphasized the existence of positive prospects for building a political dialogue and cooperation between the two countries.

E.A. Shevardnadze was received by Umberto Lusena, speaker of the Federal Senate; Ulisses Guimaraes, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and of the National Constituent Assembly; and Luis Rafael Meyer, president of the Federal Supreme Court.

The talks held between Foreign Ministers E.A. Shevardnadze and R. Costa de Abreu Sodre proceeded in a spirit of friendship, cordiality, and frankness [otkrovennost]. The ministers noted with satisfaction that the visit reflects the stage of maturity achieved by bilateral relations and the political will of the governments of the USSR and Brazil to substantially expand cooperation between the two countries.

The ministers noted in particular the improvement of political dialogue between the two governments. In this context emphasis was placed on the importance of the exchange of messages between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President J. Sarney, which has made it possible to conduct a fruitful discussion of measures to ensure international peace and assist in the solution of problems of the world's socioeconomic development.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the mechanism of political consultations agreed upon by the two countries in December 1985 is functioning fruitfully, enabling the countries to brief one another on a broad range of problems concerning the international situation and multifaceted questions of bilateral relations.

The ministers noted the importance attached to the exchange of visits at a high parliamentary level and the development of parliamentary ties as regards the strengthening of relations between the two countries, having expressed belief in the need to further build up such contacts.

The ministers emphasized that, in relations with one another, the two countries' governments are guided by the fundamental principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, and declared that these relations are based on the recognition of the obligation of all states, regardless of their social system and level of development, to assist in the strengthening of peace and international cooperation.

The ministers noted with gratification the growing trend toward the intensification, expansion, and deepening of Soviet-Brazilian interstate relations, whose consistent development is based on the bonds of friendship and equal cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

When examining the state of bilateral economic relations the ministers agreed that these ties are still below the potential of both countries, and emphasized the need to step up efforts and utilize a creative approach with a view to the diversification of and a substantial increase in the volume of reciprocal trade exchanges. Having noted the importance of new forms of trade and economic cooperation—such as the implementation of commodity exchange operations, license trade, and the establishment of joint enterprises and mixed firms—the sides declared their intention to assist in their practical application by all means.

In this context they stressed the importance of the agreement, signed between the governments of the USSR and Brazil during the visit, on a long-term program of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation that will provide effective assistance in the further expansion of ties in these spheres.

The ministers pointed out that the signing of an agreement to prevent double taxation, talks on whose conclusion are being conducted between the governments of the two countries, will be of considerable assistance in stepping up the activities of foreign trade organizations and commercial firms in the USSR and Brazil in the development of bilateral trade turnover.

The ministers emphasized that the "Expo Brazil-87" exhibition of Brazilian industrial goods, scheduled to open in Moscow 19 October, will be of considerable assistance in the successful development of business ties between the two countries.

The sides also expressed confidence that the 11th Session of the Soviet-Brazilian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, to be held in Moscow in April 1988, will give a new boost to the two countries' economic collaboration,

and will create favorable opportunities for the elaboration of constructive measures to expand trade turnover and scientific and technical cooperation.

E.A. Shevardnadze and R. Costa de Abreu Sodre noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the 2-year program for scientific and technical cooperation adopted in 1986 by the 10th Session of the Soviet-brazilian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and expressed a unanimous opinion regarding the favorable prospects for the further development of bilateral exchanges in this sphere. They also emphasized that the intensification of cooperation along this avenue will provide effective assistance in the elaboration of a new program for scientific and technical cooperation for 1988-1989.

The Soviet side put forward a proposal to hold talks with a view to concluding an agreement on cooperation in the environmental protection sphere, and this proposal will be studied by the Brazilian side.

The ministers discussed in a positive spirit the question of the possible opening of a USSR consulate general in Rio de Janeiro and a Brazilian consulate general in Leningrad, and agreed that talks be held via diplomatic channels to work out mutually acceptable solutions to the relevant practical questions.

The ministers signed a cultural cooperation agreement between the governments of the USSR and the Federative Republic of Brazil, and expressed the belief that the fulfillment of this agreement will effectively assist in the development of mutually useful exchanges between the countries in the spheres of culture, education, and sports.

During a discussion of international matters the ministers agreed that serious efforts by all governments are necessary for the solution of the fundamental problems perturbing mankind and primarily along the avenue of disarmament and the strengthening of peace and international security. In this context they confirmed full support for the United Nations and its objectives and principles, and declared that they perceive the United Nations as an important instrument for the peaceful settlement of contemporary international disputes and crises.

After emphasizing that the preservation of human civilization and the building of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world constitute a key question of the contemporary era, the ministers confirmed the need to adopt specific and immediate measures to achieve universal and total disarmament under effective international verification. The ministers declared the priority of nuclear disarmament and the need for bilateral talks in this sphere to be supplemented by efforts made at multilateral disarmament forums. It was noted that respect for the principles and objectives of the UN Charter by all states is an absolute condition for the strengthening of international security. The ministers emphasized that security is guaranteed not by the policy of nuclear deterrence, which runs contrary to the very essence of civilization, but by the ensuring of security for all by political means, the termination of the arms race, the elimination of all mass destruction weapons, and the implementation of other measures aimed at building confidence between states — such as the exclusion of hostility and confrontation, prevention of the use or threat of force, the resolution of conflict situations by peaceful means, and the development of cooperation in the economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres. In this context they examined the question of convening next year the Third UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament. The ministers declared the urgent need to conduct talks with a view to formulating a treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests, and spoke in favor of the earliest possible conclusion of a convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons on an equitable and nondiscriminatory basis.

E. A. Shevardnadze noted with gratification the constructive contribution made by Latin American states to curbing the arms race and strengthening peace, cooperation, and trust between peoples.

E. A. Shevardnadze explained the foreign policy program put forward by the Soviet Union, the proposal to create an all-embracing system of international peace and security, and the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, and he stressed the defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact states' military doctrine.

The USSR foreign minister dwelt in detail on the importance of the accord reached regarding the forthcoming signing of an agreement on the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. This will be the first time the physical destruction of part of the nuclear arsenals has been implemented. Practical importance will also be attached to the Soviet-U.S. full-scale [polnomasshatbnyye] bilateral talks on the limitation and, ultimately, the complete termination of nuclear tests which, as agreed, will start this year. Accords in these spheres will have a positive impact on other areas of disarmament talks.

In this context Foreign Minister R. Costa de Abreu Sodre drew attention to the message sent by President J. Sarney of Brazil to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In this message the Brazilian head of state expressed profound satisfaction with the news of the forthcoming meeting between the highest Soviet leader and the U.S. President, during which it is expected that the first practical agreement on disarmament in the nuclear age will be signed, and also expressed confidence that this historical accord will pave the way for new and even broader agreements aimed at excluding forever the threat of nuclear annihilation from the most acute problems perturbing mankind.

E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the precise observance of the ABM Treaty is a logical and absolute prerequisite for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and for deep cuts in strategic offensive weapons. The Soviet side explained the essence of the proposals it has put forward on the creation of a world space organization, and also on the creation—with the participation of the leading space powers—of an international center for joint research and the development of space hardware models commissioned by developing countries, with a space project launch site functioning under it. It was emphasized that the implementation of these proposals could become an important stage in laying the foundations of a "Star Peace."

The Brazilian side was also briefed on the specific proposals put forward by the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies providing for substantial reductions of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

R. Costa de Abreu Sodre explained the fundamental principles of Brazilian foreign policy, traditionally aimed at the defense of peace and at ensuring harmonious coexistence among peoples. He noted the profoundly constructive role played by Brazil in implementing its international ties. This role is distinguished by actions, positions, and initiatives aimed at achieving the fundamental goals of peace and development via the promotion of cooperation on the bilateral, regional, and international levels. The minister stressed in particular that Brazil has assumed an enterprising stance in the cause of disarmament, being the author of important proposals in this area, including proposals on the gradual limitation of the yield of underground nuclear explosions; Latin America's proclamation as a zone free of nuclear weapons; and the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic. Speaking of the interlinkage of disarmament and development, R. Costa de Abreu Sodre stressed the importance attached to the mastering of technology in order to ensure genuine economic development. He declared the Brazilian Government's profound belief that disarmament measures must not be used as a pretext for raising discriminatory obstacles in the way of access to the utilization of technology for peaceful purposes.

R. Costa de Abreu Sodre explained the essence of the initiative, put forward by Brazil in the United Nations, of proclaiming the South Atlantic to be a zone of peace and cooperation. The Soviet side declared its positive attitude toward the efforts aimed at implementing an appropriate UN resolution, which would be a contribution toward ensuring reliable security in the South Atlantic.

The ministers emphasized the imperative need to apply in practice the principle of "disarmament for development," and noted that the achievement of real positive developments in the cause of disarmament would make it possible to channel additional resources toward the solution of many urgent economic and social problems, and especially the problems of the developing countries.

Declaring their profound concern over the continuing serious disruptions of world economic equilibrium and the ever widening gulf between the developed and developing countries, the ministers confirmed their conviction of the need to safeguard states' economic security and exercise every effort in search of ways of establishing a new international economic order with the effective participation in this process of all countries irrespective of their political and social systems.

Talking about foreign debts, which are the key problem for the developing countries, R. Costa de Abreu Sodre expressed the belief that it can only be solved through collective efforts which would enable these countries to resume the process of economic development and would be based on the principles of joint responsibility between debtors and creditors. At the same time, he stressed that the increasing trade protectionism is an extremely adverse trend, causing a chain reaction and preventing debtor countries from obtaining the necessary funds to meet their foreign debt commitments.

On the Soviet side it was noted that the foreign debt problem can only be solved by means of just, global regulation taking into account the developing countries' socioeconomic needs and the interests of the stable and harmonious development of the world economy. E.A. Shevardnadze explained the USSR'S approach to urgent measures geared to making this problem less acute.

In their examination of regional conflicts the ministers reached the common conclusion that the persistent hotbeds of tension must be eliminated as soon as possible on the basis of the recognized principles and norms of international law.

In this context the ministers declared their resolute condemnation of the forms of colonialism that continue to exist in southern Africa and the practice of apartheid, which both sides regard as a grave threat to international peace and security. They also advocated the immediate granting of independence to Namibia strictly in accordance with UN decisions.

In their examination of the Near East crisis the ministers stressed the need for immediate efforts to achieve a lasting and just settlement in the region on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions. They confirmed their governments' support for convening an international conference on the Near East under UN auspices.

Concerning the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf zone, E.A. Shevardnadze and R. Costa de Abreu Sodre expressed deep concern in connection with the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran, reaffirming the need to halt the conflict and ensure a mutually acceptable settlement of all disputes by peaceful means at the

negotiating table. In this connection they stressed the significance of the full and immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598.

The ministers stressed the great significance of the initiatives of the Contadora group and the support group geared to a peaceful solution of Central American problems through talks. They expressed their belief that the Central American crisis must be settled on the basis of total respect for the principle of noninterference and by the Latin American countries alone. Both ministers regarded as a very important step the signing by the presidents of five Central American countries of the document "On Ways To Establish a Sound and Lasting Peace in Central America," and expressed the hope that the international community will resolutely support the accords reached by the heads of the Central American countries.

E.A. Shevardnadze expressed concern in connection with the continuing tension around Nicaragua and in Central America as a whole, and confirmed the Soviet Union's position in support of a Latin American solution in the region and the efforts of the Contadora group, the support group, and other states in the search for a just political settlement in keeping with the interests of the peoples of the Central American countries.

The sides agreed that the treaty on the Antarctic and the agreements supplementing it have ensured for more than 2 and 1/2 decades the maintenance of peace in the Antarctic, its nuclear-free status, the conservation of the environment, and the fruitful development of international cooperation there, thereby promoting the implementation of the aims and principles of the UN Charter. Taking this into account, the sides came out in favor of strengthening and improving this international mechanism.

The ministers confirmed that international terrorism in any shape or form is a serious threat to peace, security, and cooperation between peoples. They roundly condemned all terrorist activity and advocated the activation of cooperation between states with the aim of adopting measures in line with international law on the eradication of terrorism.

The ministers were unanimous in their assessment of the problem of the spread of drug addiction in the world and the illegal trade in drugs. In connection with this they stated their willingness to contribute to the improvement of international mechanisms to combat this dangerous social phenomenon, noting, in particular, the significance of UN work on preventing and eradicating the illegal trade in drugs.

The ministers advocated the further improvement of international humanitarian links and the safeguarding of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other human rights and basic freedoms.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful results of the visit, which will contribute to the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and to intensified efforts to realize the potential for cooperation and dialogue on questions of mutual interest.

USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze expressed gratitude for the Brazilian side's cordial welcome and, in behalf of the Soviet Government, invited Brazilian Foreign Minister R. Costa de Abreu Sodreto to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be agreed later.

Sodre Examines Joint Ties

PM301527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent V. Golenkov dispatch written specially for IZVESTIYA: "USSR-BRAZIL: Good Prospects"]

[Text] Brasilia—According to custom, three Brazilian cities—Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Brasilia, the world's youngest capital city—have traditionally laid claim to the predominant role in the country. This debate has lost none of its topicality over the years although it has subsided somewhat. Each city seems to have accepted its historically allotted role: Rio as the symbol of the largest country in Latin America; Sao Paulo, with its 13-million population, as Brazil's business and industrial heart; while Brasilia, the new capital, has gained the role of political leader.

At the very center of the city, designed over 30 years ago by the outstanding Brazilian architect O. Niemeyer, stands the Itamarati Palace, the residence of the Foreign Ministry, on the Square of the Three Powers. Preparations are now in hand there to receive USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze, who is arriving in Brasilia for an official visit on 26 September.

After the civilian government headed by President Jose Sarney came to power in 1985 replacing the 20-year old military regime, favorable conditions were created in Brazil for the more rapid development of bilateral relations with the USSR, relations which had hitherto rarely gone beyond the framework of trade and economic ties. Liberated from military dictatorship, the country also abandoned its stand of rabid anticommunism and declared its desire to democratize not only domestic policy but also foreign policy on the basis of new historical realities.

The first official visit to the Soviet Union in December 1985 by the then Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Setubal was a most important event in bilateral relations. During the visit the foundations were laid for serious dialogue aimed at creating a firm political basis for those relations

and a mechanism was created for intergovernmental consultations that had previously been conducted mainly during UN General Assembly sessions.

In an interview with your TASS correspondent, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre stressed that since that visit bilateral relations had acquired more content at all levels.

Political dialogue, he said, was marked by the exchange of messages between President Jose Sarney of Brazil and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also by the political consultations that enabled the two countries' foreign ministries to exchange important information on questions of the international situation and bilateral relations. E.A. Shevardnadze's official visit to Brazil will be an important new landmark in our relations. It will enable the sides to get to know one another better, not to mention the fact that it will provide a unique opportunity to discuss questions of the greatest importance to the two countries. The Brazilian Government, the minister continued, is attentively following the recent Soviet initiatives on nuclear disarmament, beginning with the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 set out in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986. The complete banning of nuclear weapons tests and the ending of the arms race, just like the adoption of concrete measures on nuclear disarmament, correspond to the fundamental principles of Brazil's policy.

It must be noted that the course of activating ties with the USSR has become an inalienable part of Brazil's present foreign policy. The country is working dynamically and consistently to take a place in the world befitting its size, potential, and cultural traditions. Other countries, including the Soviet Union, have reacted positively to Brazil's initiatives on preventing the militarization of the South Atlantic and transforming it into a zone of peace and cooperation, the Brazilian leadership's efforts to achieve a political settlement of the Central American crisis within the framework of the "Contadora process," and the activation by Brazil, together with Argentina and Uruguay, of economic integration on the continent. The determination of President Jose Sarney's government to resolve the foreign debt crisis linked to the stable development of the national economy and the need to pursue a fairer socioeconomic policy also deserves respect. The country is now obliged to transfer around 12 billion dollars a year to its creditors solely to meet its debt interest payments. Brazil believes that the expansion of trade ties will help it overcome the acute economic problems created by its colossal debt.

Brazil is currently second after Argentina among the USSR'S trade partners in Latin America. However, the volume of trade can hardly be called significant—in 1986 it amounted to just R267 million. In the opinion of many politicians and representatives of business circles in Brazil it is far from matching our states' potential.

During a recent trip to Rio de Janeiro I met with Ruy Barreto, president of the Brazilian Foreign Trade Center, the country's main state foreign trade organ.

"In the present highly complex international economic relations we regard the Soviet Union as Brazil's natural trade partner," he stated. "Unlike the developed Western states, the USSR rejects the policy of protectionism and is interested in deals on a barter basis on the principle of currency-free trade. (I should point out that the first deals of this kind have already been concluded: The first major trade agreement between the two countries was when the USSR supplied turbines and generators for the Capivara hydroelectric power station in Sao Paulo state, and in return the Brazilians began to supply us with coffee—V.G. note) There are difficulties, of course. The main one, in my view, is that we still know too little about our respective potential."

"Now," R. Barreto continued, "we are following with interest the thorough transformations taking place in the sphere of foreign trade in the USSR aimed at making it more dynamic. Extensive opportunities are offered by mixed enterprises, and the Soviet government has put forward a plan for the creation of them."

Yes, the two countries' existing industrial, scientific, and technical potential enables them to go beyond the framework of traditional trade exchange and begin the construction of joint enterprises, strenghten cooperation in the sphere of industrial production sharing, and exchange licenses and technology. Certain steps have already been taken in this direction. For example, an agreement has been signed with the Vale do Rio Dosi company on the construction of a ferromanganese plant in which the USSR is participating. Other projects are under way, such as the Pontal irrigation plan in Pernambuco state, for example. The Soviet side's task is to carry out the planning and to supply some of the equipment for it.

The Brazilians regard science and technology as a highly promising sphere for joint efforts. Despite blatant pressure from the United States, which resorts to rigid protectionism and strives to secure for itself the dominant position in the sphere of advanced technology, the Brazilian Government is taking measures to protect the nation's information technology industry and is continuing to develop its advanced chemical industry [tonkaya khimiya].

I asked R. Archer, Brazilian minister of science and technology, who visited the Soviet Union in 1986, about the prospects for cooperation between our countries in this sphere.

"We are ready for the broadest international cooperation," he said, "ready to study all proposals based on mutual benefit and respect for each side's development goals. The Soviet Union is a great scientific power. Brazil, too, has achieved some successes in the sphere of

high technology. There is a broad field for joint activity for the benefit of both countries. Minister E. A. Shevardnadze's forthcoming visit will promote the rapprochement of our geographically distant countries and help to make better use of the potential for strengthening cooperation in various spheres. I should like to hope that we are now entering a new and highly promising phase, particularly, in my view, in the sphere of science and technology.

"It is characteristic that the Brazilian government's priorities in this area coincide to a large extent with a number of basic guidelines for the USSR'S economic development in the present 5-year plan. They are information technology, biotechnology, advanced chemistry, and precision instrument-making. The development of those spheres needs tremendous efforts, including in the area of international cooperation."

Soviet-Brazilian ties, the Brazilian minister went on to stress, have also advanced in the sphere of fundamental science. Joint space research in meteorology, the creation of satellite technology, and other areas are particularly promising.

It would certainly be unrealistic to close our eyes to the problems existing in the development of bilateral relations. However, the sincere sympathies that the Soviet and Brazilian peoples have for one another, reinforced by the political will of statesmen, enable us to hope for the consolidation of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Arrives in Argentina 1 Oct

LD010302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0254 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires 1 Oct (TASS)—E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, has arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the Argentine Government.

At the capital's airport, E.A. Shevardnadze was met by D. Caputo, Argentine foreign minister, and other officials. O.K. Kvasov, USSR ambassador to Argentina, was among the reception party.

E.A. Shevardnadze made the following statement for the press:

"We have arrived in Argentina with the very best feelings toward your people, country, and leaders. Despite that this is the first visit here by a USSR foreign minister, the history of relations between Russia and Argentina—going back over 100 years—is full of inspiring examples of cooperation capable of overcoming the enormous distances separating our countries.

"Of particular interest is the latest period of this history, in which the practise of exchanging personal messages between M.S. Gorbachev and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has considerably enriched our political contacts, above all, concerning the most topical issues of world politics.

"In this sense, President Alfonsin's visit to the Soviet Union and his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev were of landmark significance.

"The first official visit in the entire history of our relations by my Argentine counterpart D. Caputo to Moscow significantly expanded and deepened our diplomatic contacts.

"It is in this context that our visit to Argentina should also be regarded. Argentina's lofty authority in today's world, its active role in the Nonaligned Movement, the activities of the six states and the Contadora Support Group, and its stance on the central issues in man's life make the forthcoming exchange of views in the highest degree interesting and promising for us.

"We also have something to say to our Argentinian partners. At last the contours have appeared of the objective toward which Argentina too is striving with such persistence—a nuclear test ban and the elimination of nuclear arsenals. In this connection, I would like to emphasize that by its peaceloving activities and political support for Soviet initiatives Argentina made a significant contribution to the achievement of the Soviet-U.S. agreements on the problem of nuclear disarmament and ending nuclear tests.

"I am looking forward to talking to President Alfonsin and to my meetings and talks with Minister D. Caputo.

"We are pleased to have the opportunity to see Argentina, to experience the life of its people, and to express to them the Soviet people's traditional feelings of friendship and affection.

"Taking advantage of this opportunity, I want to convey our very best wishes to the inhabitants of beautiful Buenos Aires, and peace and happiness to all Argentines."

Suspends Visit to Mendoza

PY011554 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1524 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Sehvardnadze has suspended the visit which he was originally going to make on Saturday, 3 October, to Mendoza because he is feeling tired as a consequence of the tour through South Ameica, which started in Brazil, then Argentina, ending in Uruguay, according to official spokesmen at noon today.

In Mendoza Shevardnadze was going to visit the premises of the Pescarmona enterprise, which builds turbines under a Soviet license, and meet with Governor Felipe Llaver among other activities.

Argentina's Caputo on Ties

PM011313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by O. Kolesnikov and V. Nesterov: "Deep Satisfaction"; interview conducted in Buenos Aires on unspecified date]

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has stated that the Argentine Government is deeply satisfied with the level of relations achieved with the USSR. He stressed that in the sphere of international policy the Argentine and Soviet positions coincide on the most important present-day problems.

In an interview with your TASS and *Izvestiya* correspondents in Buenos Aires, the minister emphasized that during the more than 40-year history of Argentine-Soviet relations our countries have considerably expanded their ties in all spheres, including the political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres, a fact which is confirmed, he says, by the large number of important bilateral agreements.

Dante Caputo recalled that two significant events took place in relations between our countries in 1986. The Argentine foreign minister and president paid their first official visits to the Soviet Union. Raul Alfonsin's visit to Moscow and Leningrad was, in the minister's opinion, a historic milestone in Argentine-Soviet ties and demonstrated the mature and lasting level of relations between the two countries.

Dante Caputo noted that, despite the distance separating the two states and their different systems, they hold similar positions on the most important present-day international questions and can develop mutually beneficial cooperation successfully.

During the interview Dante Caputo pointed to the special importance of USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze's visit to Argentina. He stated that it is a great honor to receive the first Soviet official of such high rank to visit the country. In his view, this is a new step in the development of relations between the two states capable of giving them even greater impetus and stimulating the search for new forms of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The minister added that a Soviet-argentine joint analysis of global international problems will also promote mutual understanding between the two countries and encourage joint efforts to the benefit of both states.

With regard to E.A. Shevardnadze's recent talks with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz in Washington, Dante Caputo rated highly the accords reached then and emphasized that this is an important and positive step.

Argentine Media Coverage

For Argentine reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Argentina, including his arrival statement at Ezeiza International Airport in Buenos Aires on the evening of 30 September, see the Argentina section of the 1 October Latin America *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

CPSU, Venezuela CP Aides Confer in Caracas

PM011531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Caracas, 30 Sep—Communist Party of Venezuela leaders have had a meeting here with a CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Knyazyuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ivanovo CPSU Obkom. There was an examination of questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Venezuela and an analysis of the priority tasks both parties are currently working on.

Knyazyuk-Led CPSU Delegtion in Venezuela

PM301337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At Invitation of Venezuelan Communist Party"]

[Text] Caracas, 29 Sep—A CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Knyazyuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ivanovo CPSU Obkom, has arrived here at the invitation of the Venezuelan Communist Party [PCV].

The delegation was met at the Venezuelan capital's international airport by PCV Secretary General Alonso Ojeda and by Pedro Ortega Diaz, Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, and Silvino Varela, members of the PCV Central Committee Politburo.

Ortega Comments After Talks With Venezuelan

LD301517 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 30 TASS—Contra forces are suffering devastating defeats from the Sandinista People's Army despite the fact that the United States has provided the terrorists with modern weapons, including portable surface-to-air rockets, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has told newsmen after a meeting with former Venezuelan president Luis Herrera Campins.

The Nicaraguan leader said that a great number of counter-revolutionaries took advantage of the government amnesty and returned to normal life. They decided against waging a senseless war which benefited U.S. imperialist quarters.

Ortega reaffirmed Nicaragua's striving to translate into life the Guatemalan accords on peaceful settlement in Central America, reached by [words indistinct] (?the president) said that the Nicaraguan authorities would announce precisely where the Sandinista forces would unilaterally cease hostilities in order to enable the National Reconciliation Commission to establish contact with counter-revolutionary groups inside the country.

Campins positively assessed during the meeting with the Nicaraguan president the Nicaraguan Government's measures to implement the Guatemalan accords and called on the Washington administration to embark on a peaceful settlement of the critical situation in Central America.

Supports Guatamala Accord

LD301641 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 30 TASS—The Nicaraguan Government announced the readiness to give all-round support to the activity of the international commission for verification and control over the observance of the Guatemalan agreement which includes foreign ministers of Central American countries, of the Contadora group and the support group, as well as representatives of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States. In a statement circulated in Managua President of the Republic Daniel Ortega noted that the Nicaraguan authorities were prepared to create very necessary condition for the commissions's conducting on site inspection, to supply it with technological means and provide experts.

The effective support for the efforts of the international commission must be manifested in taking concrete measueres to enable it to start discharging its functions in Central American countries not later than on November 5, 1987, the document says.

The Nicaraguan Government urged all countries interested in the establishment of a durable peace in Central America to join to this statement and express support for peace accords reached by the presidents of five countries of the region.

Peru Conveys Garcia Message for Gorbachev

PM301641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Message Delivered"]

[Text] On 28 September USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.G. Komplektov received Peruvian Deputy Foreign Minister F. Valdivieso, who delivered a personal message from Peruvian President A. Garcia to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev.

Peruvian Ambassador to the USSR R. E. Loaysa [name as transliterated] participated in the conversation.

Political & Social

Further Reportage on Gorbachev Visit

Arrives in Murmansk

LD011057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Video report on arrival of CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev in Murmansk on 30 September; from the "Vremya" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] As we have already reported, today Comrade Gorbachev arrived in Murmansk. [video shows Murmansk airport sign then cuts to distant shot of welcoming party with Gorbachev, wife, and unidentified official descending from airplane] Murmansk airport.

[Gorbachev] Did you prepare the weather, or did we bring it with us?

[Voice in crowd] You did, Mikhail Sergeyevich! We have had bad weather, and you have brought us good weather!

[Gorbachev] That is good. [Video shows unidentified official welcoming Gorbachev] Hello, [name indistinct] [video cuts to group of Pioneers who present Gorbachev with flower bouquet] How are things?

[Indistinct children's voices]

[Gorbachev] Have you already started studying? [video shows Gorbachev walking flanked by two unidentified officials along tarmac; to waiting crowd] Hello!

[Crowd] Hello! [applause]

[Gorbachev] I still don't understand, did I bring a fine day along, or did you prepare it?

[Indistinct voices in crowd]

[Gorbachev] Or did we do it together?

[Crowd voices approval]

[Gorbachev] That is a good thing, then! We need to do the same with restructuring: We from there, you from here. [video shows Gorbachev raising his left hand on "there" and bringing in his right hand from below on "here" and finally clasping them; crowd indicates approval]

[Gorbachev] How are you?

[Crowd] Well, fine, all right, Mikhail Sergeyevich!

[Gorbachev] Murmansk, together with Murmansk Oblast, still holds a place of honor in the country, and everything, every fron is being maintained here—defense, space, the frontier, and the North. Well, I think life itself and this region have bred the people. (?There are no) weak people here. I think that indeed we have a critical 1 or 1 and 1/2 years. The whole economy is now going onto financial autonomy and self-financing. The processes of democratization are already real in the laws, in the elections. The state acceptance service also covers new ground.

In general, everything now, the whole of society, is going to be affected. Every option—how? where? which choice? which decision to make?—has been thought through at the top. Now all of this has already entered society. Maybe things have become clearer at the top, and now things will begin to get clearer here. The important thing is to implement it, implement it. A docking, as they say, an entry into the dense layers of the atmosphere, and a screech the like of which I can tell you, not every metal can withstand. That is the way that our restructuring should withstand it, and that our policy should withstand these tests. We are counting on our people, comrades; we have to. We say honestly that it's going to be difficult at this time. But if we get our flywheel going, then I tell you that a great deal will be added on the country, a very great deal.

But what do our people respond to? They respond when there is a human atmosphere, in the collective, in the city, in the country: respect, you understand, so that people feel as they should under socialism. This is what I feel must be put into first place, and this is what we are doing. But you know there are also mechanisms. In order to get going, you have to do it through some mechanisms. Well, democracy must be unfolded; through financial autonomy it must be unfolded; through new forms of management it must be unfolded; then it will all get going.

The local leadership, I am sure it is present here, at various levels, often examines it in terms of: Let's wait, we must keep control (?of all this) [video shows Gorbachev making bridling gesture]

There is no need, that is not the point. When people are met half-way and good relations are established, and not on the basis of making up to you—people don't like that—but on the basis of socialist relations, a common interest in the end results. I tell you what, it is going to work, it is going to work.

For the time being socialism has not yet spread its wings as it should; we still have a vast potential which is as yet unused, and primarily by means of improving the way people feel in society and making them real participants in all matters.

These are the criteria for our glasnost and democracy: everything that works for man and for socialism, everything is acceptable, and here there are no limits. As soon as someone tries to take advantage of it, either from the inside or the outside, they must be strictly and firmly reproached, for, to put it straightforwardly in a popular

saying: democracy is not dithering, and it is not irresponsibility. Democracy is conscious discipline, an understanding of the need for everyone to participate. But it is not the lack of discipline and responsibility, not claiming the right to do as one pleases. No. If you live in society, you are not free from that society.

[Voice in crowd) I hope that you stick to your policy as well as your purposefulness and your endeavor and never slacken off.

[Gorbachev] Thank you. I would like to make just one amendment—not my but our policy.

[Crowd] That is it, that is it! [second voice in crowd] And, of course, we must learn.

[Gorbachev] That is correct.

[Same voice in crowd] In the past, we got a bit out of hand, and today we are still having difficulties with this restructuring and this turnaround. Of course, it is still difficult, and most likely we must learn still more, but I think that...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] You know, I take what you are saying to heart. That is exactly what is needed. Maybe even right up to the very last moment, there was still this widespread feeling among our people that maybe it is a case of redistributing things somehow, and things will be better. The point is not redistribution. Somehow, we will put distribution in order; that is a disgrace, as you know. We are putting things in order there, and primarily, through financial autonomy, many are going to get a rap on the knuckles for helping themselves.

[Third voice in crowd] And we are already feeling this...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Yes, yes, yes...

[Same voice in crowd, interrupting] The results, I mean-...[laughter]

[Gorbachev, interrupting] And you know, this thing of must have more—freeloading had become very widespread... very much so...

[Second voice in crowd, interrupting] The feeling of I am responsible must be enhanced...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Yes...

[Second voice in crowd, interrupting] I think that so far we do not yet all have it, of course.

[Gorbachev] Well, through all this, through the law, this will get through...

[Fourth voice in crowd, interrupting] Mikhail Sergeyevich, there needs to be somebody responsible in everything; what we would like is to have the same policy also aimed at conserving nature, at preserving nature. The latest legislation, particularly on the Baykal and on the turnaround on banning the northern rivers project should be constant. Because we have already done so much to nature, it is probably high time to put things in order...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] I myself have already seen something...

[Same voice, interrupting] It is even obvious on our Kola soil, it is perhaps particularly noticeable here...

[Raisa Gorbacheva, interrupting] (?That is right)

[Gorbachev] Yes. It is so important to us now we have started to prepare a national program on ecology, on nature preservation in the country.

[Crowd] That is good, that is good.

[Gorbachev] We would like to work it out as early as by the next 5-year-plan period and to begin putting it into effect, confirming it, and activating it. [video shows group of men speaking in the crowd]

[Same man] Otherwise our posterity will reproach us.

[Gorbachev] And not only our posterity. We ourselves feel that..

[Another unidentified man] We are reprimanding ourselves.

[First unidentified man] We are feeling this ourselves.

[Gorbachev] This is how the manager feels as well as enterprises in the country. [camera moves back to Gorbachev] I am pleased. I have been looking at you, and I see confidence and calmness. This is very important. Very important. At such turns preserving calmness is an enormous thing. The fact that you are calmly contemplating aloud what must be done, what has been successful, and what has failed, is the main thing. So thank you for your right mood and for your good spirits. You are all in the right mood, are you not? [Gorbachev, crowd laugh]

[Unidentified voices in crowd] Yes. We are all in the right mood. All of us are. Yes.

[Gorbachev] All the best to you, comrades. [video shows Gorbachev]

[Crowd] All the best to you. Thank you.

Walkabout in Murmansk

LD302301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Walkabout by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in the streets of Murmansk on 30 September, speakers from crowd unidentified—recorded]

[Text] [Gorbachev] Did you prepare the weather, or have we brought it with us?

[Crowd] Mikhail Sergeyevich, we had bad weather and you have brought us good weather!

[Gorbachev] Good day!

[Crowd] Good day! [applause]

[Gorbachev] How are you?

[Crowd] Fine.

[Gorbachev] When I ask that question, I know full well how you are, but I want to know what you would say. I am checking on how you are getting along here. You are informing us, as before, that everything is fine, everything is fine—but in actual fact, it is not at all.

[Crowd] Tolstoy used to say: Thank goodness, there is never a dull moment. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] In general, we do have reason to be agitated. But there is no reason to be bewildered or uncertain, to panic. Not at all. We stand on firm ground, hard ground. The potential is enormous—but we have to change direction.

You all look well. Some people say that it is bad for you with the long night and the long day. But everything is alright. Murmansk still holds a place of honor in the country, together with the Murmansk Oblast, along with everything, every front that is being maintained there—defense, space, the frontier, the north. But perhaps there are some weaker ones who have established themselves with you now, or not?

[Crowd] No, no. We are a hardened people. We are tough. We are a strong people.

[Gorbachev] You know I looked into a lot of things when I was preparing for my trip. There has been an increase in the number of people—the population of the Murmansk Oblast has increased by 4 times compared to the prewar figure, and that was a lot. There were a quarter of a million Murmansk people, of those who, (?up to their knees) held onto this position, with the army's help of course—and with the country's help. So our program is like this, today we are going to the combine.

[Crowd] The Monchegorsk Combine, the Monchegorsk Combine.

[Gorbachev] Yes. And tomorrow Murmansk. I think that indeed we have a critical year and a half. The whole of the economy is now going to go onto financial autonomy and financing. The processes of democratization are already real in the laws and in elections. The state acceptance service is new expanses again. [as heard] In general everything now, the whole of society, is going to be affected. At the top it's all been a question of how? Where? Which choice? Which decision to make? The options have been thought through. Now all of this has already entered society. As they say, not every metal withstands entry into to the dense layers of the atmosphere, and the crunch, too, indeed [as heard].

I tell you honestly: It's going to be difficult at this time. But if we get our flywheel turning, a great deal will be added in the country, a very great deal. But of course we would like restructuring to become a whole new stage; enormous changes are going to have to take place. But it is essential for the present generation of people to feel now not just the political atmosphere—that is important of itself—but the housing situation has to be solved, questions have to be solved that concern a more or less regular provision of the basic products, this has to be done. But our people, all the same, are like this, except for a certain few who are inclined toward an obsession with material things, toward amassing things, toward consumerism. This has not seized a mass of the people yet, although the virus has been spreading of late.

[Crowd] Young people mostly.

[Gorbachev] Yes. But what is it that our people do respond to? They respond when there is a human atmosphere, in the collective, in the city, in the country. Respect, you understand; respect so that people feel as they should under socialism.

I consider that this has to be introduced in the first place, and that is what we are doing. In our country, you know, they have even started making comparisons and assessments of societies of different kinds, of our society, as far as material issues are concerned, or what have you. Of course this has to be dome as far as social arrangements and social provision are concerned. But how people feel, that is the most important thing; that is the first thing that distinguishes socialism. People must feel well in their own socialist home. That is our approach.

There is the October Revolution and there is restructuring. It is a revolution—without shots—but it is a deep and serious one. You have to keep yourselves in check, comrades, and you should not panic. Never. It might be difficult. Sometimes it might be unpleasant. And anyone who hasn't yet made up his mind, anyone who has been

thinking about it, waiting and seeing, he is like a peasant [serednyak] during collectivization. [laughter] Absolutely, and then when he acted the question of collectivization has been solved.

Our people are in favor of restructuring by an overwhelming majority, this is obvious here in everything. Moreover they are even watching the leadership to ensure that it does not waver and carries things out with confidence. In practical terms far from all of them have yet entered into it. One has to get into it through certain mechanisms. There is democracy, this has to be developed. It can be done through financial autonomy, this has to be developed; or through new forms of management, these have to be developed. All this will work. I tell you: It is going to work; it is going to work. What would you like to say?

[Speaker] I would like to say that the party's social policy is correct. The working class supports you. I came to meet you today like everyone else.

[Gorbachev] What collective are you from?

[Same speaker] From the Kola (?VPU), the [word indistinct] consumer services center, the consumer services house. If you were so worried by people always saying that everything is fine and everything is correct, why has it taken you such a long time to come to see us? [laughter]

[Gorbachev] I think that we have come to you at quite a good time—on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

[Crowd] Yes, yes.

[Gorbachev] In general any time is a good time, but now particularly. You are not mad at the general secretary for conducting such a fierce struggle against alcohol?

[Crowd] No. We support it. It is a correct decision.

[Gorbachev] Let us all get over it together. I know that there are people who curse it. I shall tell you honestly. From the point of view of balancing our income, money is needed. What have they been doing for the past 15 years? Fifteen years ago they had sales of just over 60 billion, as I said at the June plenum, but now it has reached 150 billion. What sort of budget is this? Who needs such a budget. The people are the losers. And how much harm it does us. How much harm in society, in the family, and to children, you know, in the workplace, with crimes, violations of the law; how many lives are lost? Do you know how many thousands of people we have saved over these years? There was an immediate fall in the accident rate; there was an immediate reduction in everything—hundreds of thousands, comrades. We are saving the lives of up to 300,000 people per year. Listen, what value can you put on that? Therefore, even if it is difficult for us to balance incomes, we are continuing to hold to that line and we shall hold to it.

[Crowd] Quite right.

[Gorbachev] Well, then, in the final analysis most people are in favor of this. But for those for whom it is difficult, it is a habit. I do not want to oversimplify things. Some people do have this habit, they feel a longing for it. Not to mention that some people have a real illness for it; they are sick people. But some people have it as a habit. And when one gets into the habit, it is not so easy to break it. But let us summon up the courage and the patience. I know that it is particularly women who support us because it helps to raise the tone of family and personal relationships. They become quite different, and this is very good.

You may recall that when I was in Moscow Oblast I said that we eat 10kg more sugar than we need; 10kg more. The norm is 34-36kg. This is the ceiling, the highest level. That means that sugar has gone to make moonshine. Now, after that speech many letters were delivered to the Central Committee and the government saying: Mikhail Sergeyevich, one must clamp down on the moonshiners with the utmost severity. And they make the following proposals—I do not know what you think about this—those who engage in this activity, they say, should be brought out into the open, and be brought to court, not necessarily, even, put in prison; but they should be convicted and subjected to confiscation, and that's all, then let them get on with their lives.

[Crowd] Yes, that's right.

[Gorbachev] They take advantage of human weakness. What do you think of this measure if it were introduced?

[Crowd] That's the right thing to do.

[Gorbachev] The right thing? Another question arises. Are we not being too severe?

[Crowd] No, no.

[Gorbachev] We must always have a common sense approach. If something improves the life of the worker, if it makes him feel more confident at work, during his leisure, and within his family, then that is democracy. If demagogues, instigators and provocateurs began to see our glasnost and democracy, particularly now when, while we are in the process of restructuring, there are many difficulties and things are being broken up, in restructuring labor relations, in transferring to financial autonomy and norms—there are very many problems here—and there is an audience for instigators. [sentence as heard]

We must carry out this process of glasnost and democracy. We cannot live without it. We will have no success with our restructuring without it, because people must know everything and be direct participants. Then progress will be made, then there will be socialism. Socialism has not yet spread its wings as it should. We

have vast potential which is not yet exploited, that is, primarily by means of improving the way people feel in society and making them real participants in all things.

These are the criteria for our glasnost and democracy. If I may use a popular saying: democracy is not dithering and it is not irresponsibility. Democracy is conscious discipline, understanding of the need for everyone to participate. But it is not lack of discipline or responsibility, no claiming the right to do as one pleases. No. If you live in society you are not free from that society.

[Unidentified speaker] I hope that from the impressions you have gained here today from this first visit of yours to the Kola Area, there will remain in your heart and mind the warmth that is felt toward you not only by us, the inhabitants of the north, but also by all Soviet people. I would like to express to you the wish that you stick to your policy, that you constantly stick to your purposefulness and your endeavors, that you never slacken.

[Gorbachev] Thank you. I would like to make just one amendment: not my but our policy. [laughter]

[Crowd] And we will support it. We will strive with all our strength.

[Gorbachev] It was just yesterday that I said that it was the people who were in the most radical mood.

[Crowd] Yes, that is true.

[Gorbachev] [words indistinct] When the people are in this mood, they keep a check on what the current leadership is doing.

[Speaker] And, surely, we need faster rates by us, too, and we must, in the first instance, raise them. [sentence as heard] As yet, not everything is in order, and not everything is going well. But I think we must continue to work in the same spirit, of course.

[Crowd] We must study.

[Speaker] Of course, we need to study.

[Gorbachev] That is correct.

[Speaker] In the past, we slackened up a bit, and today we are still having difficulties with this restructuring, and this turnaround. Of course, it is still difficult, and most likely we must study more.

[Gorbachev] Listening to what you say to me, I take it to my heart. That is precisely what is needed.

Meets with Kola Scientists

LD010008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today a meeting took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and scientific specialists of the mining and industrial complex of the Kola Peninsula in the House of Technology. [Video shows black limousines proceeding along road lined with clapping people; camera cuts to Gorbachev and his entourage entering hall to applause of those already present; Gorbachev signals for everyone to sit down and sits down himself; camera then shows long shot of Gorbachev seated with two men to his left and three men to his right at the top of two long parallel tables; camera then cuts to close-up of Gorbachev; as he speaks the camera intercuts to the audience]

[Begin Gorbachev recording] I am satisfied that the program started precisely with a stay and a familiarization with problems of the present situation, with problems that have accumulated in the development of the oblast's mining industry complex. The impression I have gained is that no doubt the time has come, as it were, to open...[Gorbachev changes thought] The Kola Peninsula needs to be given a second wind. This is connected mainly with integrated development. This is the main thing, evidently, for this major complex of union scale to develop further in the interests of the country, but also for it to be both economic and protective of the environment.

Here at once a major task stands out. Evidently that is how one must act. A general concept must be worked out and broken down into stages: immediate stages, and that which can produce a quick yield, so to speak, and bolster, and offer possibilities to grow here locally, in order to finance already on the basis of what the enterprises themselves will be earning. But, evidently, for such a program both a scientifically based approach and a calculation of economic efficiency are needed. Because now, frankly speaking, we cannot go in for any worthless expenditures, so to speak, expenditures which would not give us anything. The economy is under strain now, under very great strain. That is even putting it mildly. And this also needs to be taken into account. Nevertheless, of course, the problems here are union ones, and they are connected with resolving the country's major tasks. This is the first thing.

Second, we are greatly anxious as regards the state of protection of the environment, of nature, on the Kola Peninsula in general and in the area of Monchegorsk in particular. This is the second problem which can no longer be set aside and which also must be thoroughly considered from state positions. After all, this region must not be ruined.

And the third problem—it's the third problem on the list though it ought to be placed first—these are the problems of social development in the towns and workers' settlements that have accumulated. The housing problem is acute, as are those of preschool establishments and of restoring the health of those working in the far north and primarily of your workers. These things cannot be neglected, that is not permissible, it's simply not permissible. Here they are, these questions, so to speak. They must all be examined and evaluated from positions of state. [end recording]

The meeting was addressed by Petr Kalinovich Markov, chairman of the interdepartmental commission for the integrated use of the minerals of the Kola Peninsula of the USSR Gosplan; Gennadiy Petrovich Yermakov, general director of the Nikel association; Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Zaytsev, head of the October railroad; Igor Alekseyevich Musatov, director of the Lovozero mining and enrichment combine; Sergey Vitaliyevich Belomoin, chief engineer of the Kovdor mining and enrichment combine; Anatoliy Vasilyevich Poznyakov, general director of the Apatit production association; and Vladimir Ivanovich Revnivtsev, general director of the Leningrad Mekhanobr association.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a concluding speech to those present:

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] In order to complete the point from which I began our discussion, clearly we have come to the fact that a lot of serious work has to be done. We will therefore generalize everything that is presented in the area of science, in the area of the party and local soviet bodies, and in the area of the planning organizations which are at work here. I will try to inform the Politburo members, obviously we will give the most careful instructions in this connection.

I would also like those who have prepared these documents, comrades, or who are now going to complete them, to take our discussion into account, not just to formulate the distant goals and the whole program, but to divide it up into stages. The question has been asked very correctly. And the stages have been well illustrated here by the director of the Severonikel combine, so that one can see today what can be done, and what one can go on to achieve. This is very important, comrades, it is very important.

Then attention has to be paid to this idea, which of course has to be laid down as the foundation of the long-term development of the Kola Peninsula, the ore-mining complex of the Kola Peninsula, the new scientific and technical approach—the fundamental approach: The solution has to be found through a breakthrough in technology and equipment, in equipment and technology, in science. Otherwise this whole program will choke and will bring the country to ruin rather than work toward increasing its wealth. But you understand how difficult all this proceeding is going to be, because our cadres, having become accustomed to working under conditions of a command economy, are finding themselves—some of them are finding themselves— simply in a state of confusion when the changeover is being made to economic methods of management and the new economic mechanism.

What I am saying is that a person must always mature in order to make decisions, first and foremost to recook within himself the conviction to organize a concept, an idea, to master a subject. Then it will come within his powers. Otherwise he will get confused. This confusion, this is especially [Gorbachev changes thought] there are confused managers who start to get nervous and hysterical, to put it bluntly. This transmits itself to all his subordnates, and then the situation starts to get difficult.

But in this case when we are talking about the long term development of the mining complex in Murmansk Oblast, I see that this idea has already, so to speak, captured the masses.

[Unidentified speaker] It's got through to them.

[Gorbachev] Yes, it's got through. This is also of great significance. The program will acquire such a nature that it will be obvious whom it affects. And in an organized way. It may be necessary to create state associations or to consolidate interdepartmental scientific-technical (?complexes) in a real way and to set them in motion, so to speak. Or to create a type of consortium, so to speak. But there are state associations which are of an interbranch nature. That's what our soviet consortium will be like. We need to think about this section, too, in order to develop these processes, but, of course, not forgetting about the production, transport and social infrastructure. We must think over all of this. Therefore I would even say this, that in the main a lot has been done, but we must try to draw this up in the very near future.

[Unidentified speaker] We will do so.

[Gorbachev] Now, comrades, at the conclusion of our meeting I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the 12th 5-year plan must be completed successfully. And since a mining complex exists here, the more you do the better it will be for the country. And this means raw material, and what raw material! We have set out the policy of restructuring, presented it to the people and won their approval. We have formulated the documents via which this policy is being transformed into all spheres, the economy, the political sphere, the spiritual and social spheres, and so on. It's all there.

The most decisive stage has arrived. It has been difficult, and it is not so simple, both from the standpoint of political will, and from the standpoint of intellectual potential, to understand a country, its development in all spheres, to make the correct assessment, to make a diagnosis and, so to speak, prescibe the treatment. This

has been done. It was important, but it is now all being transformed into society and it affects tens of millions of people, everyone, the whole population of the country.

But people must realize that it will be difficult to restructure onself psychologically and to prepare oneself; it will be difficult to try to make them understand and to draw them into participating so that they begin to feel that they are starting to manage together with you. For all of you the most difficult stage is beginning, that of managing together with the people. Not to command, but to manage on the basis of the Law on the Enterprise.

Your main problem now is to prepare yourself and to prepare people, and to lead the collective. Remember my words, this will be your most difficult thing. Not the equipment, not the technology, all that will come. Scientific-technical progress isn't so easy to move forward and make breakthroughs in, particularly, so to speak, in order not to lag behind the world. But this will be the most difficult thing of all, to restructure yourselves and to restructure people. And financial autonomy will compel one: There is no way out but to restructure. That is well put—the fact that there is no way out.

Therefore in our conversation I would like to draw your attention to this. We will now be working a great deal on this stage in the Central Committee. I would put it like this. We have embarked on a critical stage of restructuring. How we will travel it—and this stage will evidently last a couple of years—during these years we will advance both reform and the process of democracy. These are the key directions of restructuring. How we overcome these problems at this stage will determine how things progress—either restructuring will be painful and excruciating or it will be successful. So therefore I would say these 18 months-2 years which face us will be a critical point.

Pay attention to this, pay attention. I am conveying to you the point of view of the Politburo on this matter. On Monday, after my return from holiday, in the Politburo we sat down for a day and discussed the situation in the country, how restructuring was going, what was happening, what kind of conclusions arose from this. Here I am letting you into the main conclusion of the Politburo, that we have entered the critical stage of restructuring, when policy, transforming itself already into real matters, so to speak, affects millions of people, tens of millions of people.

We now need the most serious preparatory work. Now the party and the cadres must have their say. I hope, from the short exchange I have had here, that you will be up to the mark in this task, at this stage. I already sense that from your conversation; it is a conversation of the present day. Only 6 months to 1 year ago you didn't hear such conversations, but now already you see what is necessary, how to make gains, how to live. And here at the same time in parallel there are matters of technical progress, matters of financial autonomy, social matters: that is good. Indeed, that is what will make a breakthrough, movement, an acceleration of progress. I wish you success. Something more will also be said tomorrow. You will probably all be here?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] All the best. [Applause] [Video shows Gorbachev and officials standing up] [end recording]

Walkabout at Severonikel Combine

LD011116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Video report by A. Tikhomirov on visit to Severonikel combine in Monchegorsk, Murmansk Oblast, by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 30 September; from the "Vremya" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Tikhomirov] This is the town of Monchegorsk—the town of metallurgists. Translated from the Salmi language monche means beautiful. Indeed, it is a nice and very picturesque place. But this place and this town is not pretty just for its landscape. It also has its own history. The combine was put into operation in 1937, precisely at the time when the country felt the most acute need for reliable metal for tank armor and for combat equipment. The combine also functioned during the years of the Great Patriotic War, although it was situated practically in the zone adjacent to the front. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev starts his visit to Murmansk Oblast precisely from here, from Monchegorsk, from the Severonikel combine, because this is one of the largest enterprises in the oblast. It is a plant where the most interesting processes are under way now in the conditions of restructuring. The State Acceptance Service functions here too; it was introduced in October last year and at the time the service accepted only 25 percent of the output. By November it was accepting 60 percent and in December it accepted 100 percent. This is the speed with which this process has been mastered here at the Severonikel combine. And so, here is the meeting with the metallurgists of Murmansk Oblast: [Video shows Gorbachev, Raisa Gorbacheva, and entourage on foot inside the enterprise. They are shown round by an official, and they stop to talk to workers]

[Gorbachev] Is this your section?

[Worker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] What is the particular nature of this section?

[Worker] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] What is your task?

[Worker] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] And after that?

[Worker] [word indistinct]

[Gorbachev] Tell me, are all the operations in your section mechanized?

[Worker] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] What are conditions like?

[Worker] They are all right.

[Gorbachev] There are no problems?

[Worker] There are no problems.

[Gorbachev] You mean in the workshop. [Gorbachev turns to unidentified official] They have no problems in the workshop but they may have lots of other problems.

[Official] This workshop is staffed by young people. They come from all over the Soviet Union. I call them the Soviet national team.

[Gorbachev, addressing worker] And where are you from?

[Worker] From the Ukraine.

[Gorbachev] So, from the Ukraine. Whereabouts?

[Worker] From (Simferopol).

[Tikhomirov] There was also a discussion about technology, of course. And all the more so since in the past 2 years there has been a complete reconstruction here, in these workshops. But the main emphasis was still laid on the organization of production.

Things have not always run as smoothly at the combine as they do today. To put it bluntly, at the beginning of the 1980's the place was a failure. Labor turn-over reached almost 50 percent. In 1982 the enterprise had a production shortfall of R150 million. By way of comparison, let us note that today net profit alone here is R46 million. How has this been achieved? By introducing the achievements of the scientific and technical bureau, undoubtedly.

But it has also been achieved by implementing a social program and by building housing. The labor turnover here now amounts to only 2 percent, and this is natural movement is accounted for by people reaching pensionable age and by young people leaving to join the army.

These, again, are very convincing facts in favor of the powerful social direction of the party's policy. Cadres remain at the combine; they grow up and acquire skill.

[Video shows Gorbachev and entourage entering a different workshop and being introduced to workers. The official now stands in front of a large diagram display board and Gorbachev is seen to speak to the official]

[Gorbachev, addressing a group of workers] You know, I always say harmful conditions are harmful conditions. But this workshop is a good one, isn't it?

[Worker] Yes, it is a good one.

[Gorbachev] Is it always as good as this?

[Worker] [Words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] In the first place I can see that this is a huge plant. The new workshop has been built and I can see that your equipment is mechanized. And there is an air supply...

[Worker interrupts] And there is an air supply. All the ventilators are working normally. Well, this is how things are, production is production ,of course. That is how things are. There was [word indistinct] but we are eliminating it.

[Gorbachev interrupts] I know about what you are doing. I have read a lot about how the combine developed. It is all clear to me. (?I have just been finding out how you have been working in the past few years). I have read that you filfill your contracts. And, by the way, this is very important and perhaps the most important index—to fulfill contracts, delivery contracts. Because it is out of date to still worry about fulfilling the plan and reaching the planned output volume at any cost, no matter what the price. But you manage things according to contracts and product range. And I take note of that. There is something else I like: All the time the combine has, over a period of many years—you seem to have got this in your blood and it has become a tradition—you have always sought out what is new, new approaches, new technology, new equipment. This workshop is a good one, too. It gives a good impression. And, you know, I have seen all sorts of workshops at other enterprises. They look a little different. Well, all right then, but what about from the point of view of your non-working lives?

[Female worker] Life is quite normal. (?We have no) complaints. But we do have some questions. [Gorbachev nods] If we have questions to do with production, we resolve them inside the combine. Our workshop is staffed with young people. The average age is 30. It has prospects—that goes without saying. Naturally, we have children who will take over from us, and there is housing. These are the problems and questions we have.

[Gorbachev] Preschool establishments and housing?

[Female worker] Preschool establishments and housing.

[Gorbachev] And school establishments? [Gorbachev turns to an official standing next to him] And preschool ones?

[Female worker] No, no, no, preschool ones.

[Male official] No, everything is normal.

[Gorbachev] Preschool establishments?

[Female worker] Preschool establishments only.

[Male worker] And specialist ones. That is [word indistinct]

[Unidentified woman] We have [words indistinct] But it does not work, you know.

[Gorbachev] I don't understand our minister. Where is he? He is hiding here, and keeping quiet. [Gorbachev turns to an official standing behind him. Both Gorbachev and the official are smiling]

[Unidentified woman] Yes, only yesterday I came running...

[Gorbachev interrupts] There he is. He's coming out now. [Gorbachev points at official who steps forward]

[Unidentified woman] He's coming out now, yes. Yesterday we became acquainted so fleetingly.

[Gorbachev] I cannot understand, of course, why it happens that such combines are suddenly held up. They are held up. Because once production develops, new shops arise, and people come. But nevertheless, one must always start with ensuring that the person here feels at home.

[Unidentified woman] Yes, exactly. So he feels himself to be in charge.

[Gorbachev, turning to the male official who stepped forward] So there are some gaps. There are gaps. You know that is a problem common to the union as a whole.

[Unidentified woman] Common to the whole union?

[Gorbachev] To the whole union. We are doing a great deal now. Tomorrow I will talk about that at a meeting in Murmansk. Now, of course, it is very important for us—the fact that we have changed direction, we are changing our attitude toward the social sphere—that needs to be carried through to the end. Each enterprise, each rayon, each town, needs to be provided with facilities in the social sense. We need to apply ourselves to that now, and then it will immediately give returns.

[Unidentified woman] Yes, that's right.

[Gorbachev] But if a man works, and if in his head he has so many worries which he cannot quickly resolve after he leaves the factory, then the situation becomes exacerbated. Then his mind has already changed.

[Unidentified woman] More family travel vouchers should be granted, to the south, so that the parents can leave, and the child goes on holiday too. That will be a benefit for our combine alone; the plan will be fulfilled, the people will be healthy, and there will be fewer people off sick.

[Gorbachev] In general, you know, we had a very big discussion with our trade unions on that subject.

[Unidentified woman] Yes.

[Gorbachev] We think the line which has been pursued until now—in the sense that sanatoriums, rest homes, have been built for adults without childen—that line was, in general, not thought through completely. Instead of the whole family going away and spending it together, relaxing and looking at each other and talking to each other, together all the time, they separate the family even during vacations. They separate it during work and separate it during social functions. We have already issued invitations to solemn session, but, instead, people have thought: The time has come for a vacation. And again the family thinks: How? Where will the children go?

We think that that is a mistake. Rest homes must be for the family. Now, by the way, the trade unions are building them all for the family. And tourism is for the family, so as to, as it were...

[Unidentified man] That is quite correct.

[Gorbachev] Now, that line has been adopted. I wish you all the best. I wish you all the best.

[Unidentified woman] Thank you.

[Man] Thank you.

[Gorbachev] Goodbye.

[Man] Come and see us again. [video shows Gorbachev and Raisa walking away with officials. Camera cuts to show a crowd of people in the open air. Gorbachev's face is hidden by the crowd]

[Man in crowd] We are hoping that you will not weaken your policy, please, because we, the working class, we support [words indistinct]

[Man in crowd] And we wish you great success. Especially in the matter of strengthening peace.

[Gorbachev] There will be a big discussion on ecology, on nature, with the leadership and with the minister.

[Man] Keep it like that!

[Gorbachev] The main thing, talking of that, is that we have mutual understanding with you.

[Man] We have it, but it is not always present on the spot.

[Gorbachev] Not always?

[Man] Yes.

[Second man] With you, with you—that's all, everything's fine. [Gorbachev is seen laughing]

[Second man] Not always on the spot.

[Gorbachev] I think, you know, that too needs to be understood correctly. Indeed, there are people who will not accept it. A man cannot accept that a working man, a worker, should be equal, because he plays the chief role under socialism and should discuss things calmly. I say it because these workers are 99 percent of our people. There may be a demagogue, or someone who talks more—that doesn't define the character. Therefore, now there are people who are not prepared to to discuss on equal terms with our working people all the issues, and resolve them with them. How and what gain will there be, more than we get today? There are such people. There are people who want to restructure already, but before that a man lived 30 or 40 years—it's hard for him now—[crowd laughs] in one stage, so to speak, and quite a democratic one.

But these people, I think, will join in a little later; they will join in and they are joining in. Everyone needs time.

[Unidentified man] One must be more attentive to local distortions of the party's policy, you understand? If often gets distorted locally.

[Gorbachev] That is quite true. But the real checker, here...

[Same man interrupts] [words indistinct] the people, through democracy, is the working people. But let us not inflate this checking apparatus too much, you know. There is that as well. And of course the party must follow up the decisions adopted. The party should take this up and be very exacting about supervision. It is a correct thought, indeed it is.

[Tikhomirov] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev toured Monchegorsk and visited the town shopping center.

[Gorbachev] You'll let us through, won't you? [video shows Gorbachev shaking hands with checkout girl; the Gorbachevs move on along an aisle in the supermarket; Gorbachev then seen talking to woman at counter] How much do you sell?

[Woman] About 150 kg, when there's pork, but when there isn't, then [words indistinct] but mostly they take pork. [Raisa peers intently at what is on sale; Same woman conducts Gorbachevs past fish counter, she says something, Raisa stops to look at the fish]

[Tikhomirov] A conversation with the citizens of Monchegorsk then took place in the street. [video shows cheerful crowd, Gorbachev among them]

[Gorbachev] I wish you successes, and I must say that we are grateful to you for what you are doing here, in the town itself and at the combine. I have been told a lot about your problems, and you do have problems, from housing to preschool establishments, problems of leisure, during vacations, how to get the family away. We will think about it; we will think about it. We will think about how we can help you and we will try to do so. Let us do it this way. The government must solve what the government should solve. What you should do, try to do it yourselves. [crowd applauds]

Tatar Protesters Hold Uzbekistan Meetings

AU301745 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, Sept 30 (AFP) - Tatars from Soviet Central Asia, who launched a sit-down protest in Red Square in July to press their case for repatriation to the Crimea, are currently holding mass meetings in Uzbekistan, according to the dissident newssheet *Express-Khronika.*

The typewritten newssheet, in its latest edition received here Wednesday, said 2,000 Tatars met on September 9 at Begovat, near Tashkent, on the day that regional officials were meeting in the so-called Working Commission, set up to study each application for repatriation.

Two more meetings were held four days later in the same region, one of which drew 1,500 people, *Express-Khronika* said. [passage omitted]

Express-Khronika, which has a circulation of only a hundred or so copies, publishes, without commentary, news relating to human rights, such as political prisoners and religious persecution.

Estonian Protests in Red Square Reported

AU301808 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 30 (AFP)—An Estonian nationalist Wednesday staged a short demonstration in Red Square, apparently the first since Moscow authorities announced a ban on protests in central Moscow, but his action was stopped after a few minutes by police and he was later sent back to Tallinn.

An AFP reporter on Wednesday witnessed the protest by Estonian Juri Mikk, who was calling for the publication of a Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939 and its protocols which paved the way for the annexation of the Baltic republics by Moscow.

Mr. Mikk, 39, who is currently on hunger strike to press his demand, was taken away by police after demonstrating for a few minutes near St. Basil's cathedral at the southern entrance to Red Square. It was the first known demonstration outside the Kremlin since mass protests by Tatars in July, which triggered a ban by city authorities on Red Square demonstrations, announced early this month.

A friend of Mr. Mikk, Russian Orthodox priest Vladimir Shibav. told AFP Wednesday evening that the Estonian had not been arrested but sent back to Estonia.

He said that two policemen had brought Mr. Mikk, accompanied by a female friend, back to Father Shibav's apartment to pick up his belongings at 8:00 p.m.. The police told Father Shibav that he was being sent back to Tallinn, "and they left for the airport or the station together," he said.

The police said they would send documents that Mr. Mikk hoped to present to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Mr. Mikk's home in Tallinn.

Mr. Mikk is one of the leaders of a group which on August 23 staged mass demonstrations in all three capitals of the Baltic republics to mark the anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (named after the then foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Germany), and calling for its publication.

New Encyclopedia Found Lacking
PM281615 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 38, 20 Sep 87 (Signed to Press 15 Sep 87) p 10

[Lev Razgon article: "The Measure of Truth. A Writer About a New Encyclopaedia"]

[Text] It is in an encyclopaedia that historical science is presented in the most concentrated form. A publication of this kind is intended to provide the reader with as full and as accurate information as possible, the facts and the comments on them being based entirely on historical truth.

Let us view, from this standpoint, the newly-published, third edition of the encyclopaedia, "The Great October Socialist Revolution" (Footnote)

(The Great October Socialist Revolution. Encyclopaedia. Edited by P.A. Golub, Yu. I. Korablev and M.I. Kuznetsov. The Soviet Encyclopaedia Publishers. Moscow. 1987), and compare it with the two earlier editions put out, at ten-year intervals, for the Revolution's anniversaries.

All three are in front of me now, like a "graph" demonstrating the development of Soviet historical science: the small-format book poorly printed and on poor paper, compiled for the Revolution's jubilee in 1967, but published only in 1968; the thick book-format tome done in offset and carrying colourful illustrations (1977), and, lastly, the large new edition of the regular encyclopaedia-format, fundamentally differing from the previous two.

The first edition comprised 37 signatures. The 22nd Party Congress had taken place shortly before, and dozens of new publications and research papers, inspired by the historic decisions of the 20th Party Congress, had aready appeared, but the presentation and interpretation of the history of the Great October Socialist Revolution in that edition still bore the imprint of the historical pattern characteristic of the "Short Course of the History of the CPSU (B)." The revolutionary leaders had been carefully "screened" and "sorted out" by discussing the matter in the necessary quarters and getting the "approbation", which had taken months and months on end. Wasn't this why the first edition failed to come off the press in time for the jubilee?

The second edition, put out in 1977 (82 signatures), covered a wider spectrum of problems and people. But even that edition bore the hallmark of its time. This strikes you particularly when you compare it with the newly-published encyclopaedia. To begin with, the new edition comprises 120 signatures, almost 40 signatures more than the previous one. Besides, it is distinguished by a number of new features of principle, which makes it a good reference book for specialists and all those eager to learn more about that great event and turning point in world history.

The book gives you a most sweeping panorama of the Revolution, analyzing its progress in Petrograd, Moscow and in all Russia's provinces without exception, at all the fronts in which the army was engaged, and in all military units, down to regiments. The reader can therefore observe the dynamics of the Revolution from February to October 1917 and the changes that occurred in its course at different levels and in different regions owing to the specific historical conditions.

Not so long ago dozens and hundreds of names were left out of all accounts of those historic days. One or two "sanctioned" names would be mentioned, followed by the phrase "and others". The entire Revolution appeared to have been made by some anonymous and mysterious "others". The special feature of the new edition is that it is "densely populated". Not hundreds, but many thousands of names are mentioned in it: the full compositions of the military-revolutionary committees in all the provinces and big cities, the people who organized the Red Guard units at large factories in Petrograd, Moscow and other major industrial centres, and the Bolsheviks and their associates and supporters who organized the village poor for action and conducted revolutionary propaganda in the army.

The picture of the Revolution would be incomplete, however, without speaking about the Bolsheviks' real opponents. The encyclopaedia provides a detailed information about such important and strong parties as the Constitutional-Democrats, Socialist-Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, and about many groups which were not as important, but which played a no small role in the changing political situation at the time. The articles about these forces inimical to the Revolution cite concrete names, figures and dates.

In short, the new edition of the encyclopaedia is another step forward in the development of Soviet historical science. Yet, for all its advantages over the previous editions, it does not quite measure up to the level of our present-day social thinking and to the demands made on social sciences by perestroyka.

This, above all, concerns the name index. Of course, there are much less "others" this time. Some names not mentioned for a long time have appeared again - Trotsky, Bukharin, Rykov, Zinovyev, Kamenev.... But the mode of writing about them is strange, indeed. To begin with, they are called just "political figures". All those who were members of the Revolutionary Committee, of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, of the first Soviet government, and so on, are referred to as "participants in the October Revolution", but these are just "political figures". Moreover, the references about them tell us not so much about what they did during the October Revolution as about their mistakes prior to and after the Revolution. The accent is made in such a way that you fail to understand why those "political figures" were elected, at Lenin's suggestion, to the Party's Central Committee and held key positions in the government. The evaluation of their activities during the Revolution is obviously "superimposed" by what they did later on.

An attentive reader will also notice that no mention is made in the name index of some participants in the Revolution who figure in many of the encyclopaedia's articles. One such person is I. Smilga who made a report at the 6th Party Congress and was a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. We find in the name index A.I. Muralov, an old Bolshevik and a major Soviet leader, but there is nothing about his brother, N.I. Muralov, one of the most active participants in the October Revolution in Moscow.

I would also like to mention one more shortcoming in the Encyclopaedia. After the 20th and the 22nd Party Congresses, the following new formulation appeared in various articles and in encyclopaedias:"...was subjected to repression during the personality cult period, rehabilitated posthumously". This formulation was not quite accurate, for there had been different forms of repression - exile and imprisonment. In the subsequent years, however, even this half-truth disappeared. The newly-published encyclopaedia gives the dates of the people's birth and death and enumerates the posts they held during their late period, but not a word is said about how a great number of our historical personalities ended their lives.

There were really a great number of them. Suffice it to say that of the 49 Party leaders who come under the letter "A" in the name index, 20 died as the result of repressions. Of the 50 under the letter "B", 21 died in the same way. Why is there this silence about facts again? Hardly any reader of the encyclopaedia is in any doubt as to how very many representatives of the old Bolshevik guard had ended their lives. The more so since articles, essays and books written about many of them make no secret of their tragic death. The silence on this score in such an edition as the encyclopaedia detracts from its value as an indisputably accurate source.

The editors' preface to the new edition says: "It is customary for encyclopaedias to publish only accurate facts and concepts corresponding to the level of science at the time of their publication. This book appears at a time when the Party and the public have posed the question of the need for historical science to revise the evaluations formed over many years, to open up the formerly tabooed topics, and to rehabilitate the names struck out from people's memory."

Yes, the appearance of this encyclopaedia coincides with perestroyka, the new and revolutionary epoch in the life of our society. One of perestroyka's basic principles is openness, which implies, among other things, the full historical truth.

World War II Volumes Reviewed

PM281619 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 38, 20 Sep 87 (Signed to Press 15 Sep 87) p 10

[Article by Doctor of Sciences (History), Professor Yuriy Perechnev, chief of Department of History of World War II at the Institute of Military History of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "Ten Volumes About the War"]

[Text] Reconstruction in our country has affected every aspect of social life and social mentality. It has had a significant influence on historical science. Historians have been drawing the most serious conclusions from the lessons of the truth taught to all of us by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. For the large body of authors, who have started work on the new fundamental publication "The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet People," these lessons amount to a scientific and ethical tone-setter. We want to give readers ten volumes of the truth about that sacrificial and sacred struggle that has fallen to the lot of millions upon millions.

History does not end with the past. It permeates the present and predicts the roads into the future. That is why history cannot be forgotten.

Take the history of the Great Patriotic War. A large number of new documents, which no one ever touched, have appeared since 1965 when the six-volume edition dealing with this theme came off the press. Whole seams of totally virgin soil, a great multitude of facts for the researcher, a great many destinies.

The tragedy of the past war continues to claim the attention of historians in many countries. The United States has brought out 100 volumes on the history of World War II. Japan is about to finish its 100 volumes. We, regrettably, cannot boast of such productivity. But it is on the battlefronts of the Great Patriotic War that the destiny of civilization, and not only that of Europe, was being sealed. This has been acknowledged by both policy makers and learned authorities in the East and West.

The primary task of Soviet historians in their work is to use the language of cogent facts to answer the main question: why did the Soviet Union not only hold out, but also break down the gigantic politico-military machine which had literally crushed many states in Europe?

It will be necessary to sum up masses of data, to analyze them and give readers food for thought.

Any event of the war and any battle will be kind of illumined in three aspects—armed struggle, economic state of the sides, ideological and political contention. Work has been started by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee, the Institute of World History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Military History of the Ministry of Defence, and the military history chairs of the General Staff Academy, the Frunze Academy and the Armoured Troops Academy. Work is already in progress. Specific assignments are being distributed. The composition of the main editorial commission has been determined. It includes not merely "people with a standing", "with shoulder straps", but primarily scholars and distinguished experts.

In our previous publications on military history we did not go lower than the army level, if I may say so. Now, there will be analysis of operations by divisions and regiments. It will help give scientific coverage to new events and new names. And particularly important is to show that victory was the result of a collective feat. The enemy too had gallant soldiers. But it lacked mass heroism.

It is no less important to return to the events which were previously either omitted or mentioned only in passing. This is, first and foremost, the initial period of the war. Those days and months were so serious that they had a bearing on the entire course of the war. Neither were they overshadowed by our loud successes. This is clear in general. Joy is fleeting, but wounds ache for the rest of one's life.

The objective and the subjective were mixed up in that initial period (summer of 1941-spring of 1942). Emotions here are dangerous. Every fact must be weighed up strictly and more than once. The present-day trend - to blame everything tragic on Stalin's negative role - is untenable, I believe. Stalin was immeasurably guilty for the repressions which left our army virtually without the higher command personnel. Out of our five marshals three were killed, out of our 15 army commanders - 13, out of our 57 corps commanders - 50, out of the 186 division commanders only 32 survived. There are no, nor can there be, justifications on this score.

As regards his military-strategic blunders, we have the authoritative evidence of Marshal Zhukov: "...Stalin certianly made mistakes, but their root causes must not be seen in isolation from objective historical processes and phenomena, from the entire complex of economic and political factors—— Comparing and analyzing all the talks conducted by Stalin in my presence with people who were close to him, I arrived at this firm conviction: all his intentions and actions were permeated with one desire - to avoid war or put off the date of its beginning - and the belief that he would be able to do this."

Unfortunately, this was not destined to happen.

It goes without saying that at some stage individuals can play a positive or negative role. This cannot be denied, but in the final analysis, it is people that make history. It is to the feat performed by the masses of people that quite a few new pages will be devoted. This was rightfully noted by Zhukov: "First and foremost, we must bow low to our Soviet men and women who, denying themselves the most essential - food and sleep - did all they could to carry out their missions."

Let us recall that in June-December 1941 alone, 1,523 large factories were evacuated to the east of the country, with 12 million workers and engineers going together with their plants (often to uninhabited places) - and already within a few months they were sending weapons to the front. They worked in frost, under the open sky (when the walls of the shops were only just being put up), and fell near their machine tools, exhausted and emaciated. People thought only of victory. Every man and woman, every day and event of the war must hold a proper place in its history, the place which belongs to them by right, instead of some time-serving considerations — as often happened in the not-too-distant past.

Chronologically, volume I will open with the year 1935. It is in 1935, we believe, that Hitler started preparations for war. He clearly defined its purpose and program — winning lebensraum (living space) in the east. The development of combat operations on the Soviet-German front will be presented against the background of the whole of World War II, whose battles were raging not only in Europe.

Academics Discuss History, Literature

PM301516 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Literaturnaya Gazeta* in Russian on 30 September 1987 carries on page 3 a 6,000-word "dialogue" between Doctor of Philological Sciences Professor Feliks Kuznetsov and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yuriy Polyakov, under the heading "The Past: The Whole Truth!" The two contributors discuss the role of historians and literary writers in portraying the past, noting that in recent years literature has done a better job than the historians in publicizing the history of the revolution, but calling for the two professions to work together. Kuznetsov, quoting Polyakov's book "The Soviet Land After the End of the Civil War: Territory and Population," observes: "Because of the hostile onslaught, troubles, and sufferings, the country's population fell by 13 million by 1923, and in view of the fall in the birth rate we had a shortfall, you estimate, of more than 25 million people." The dialogue continues thus:

"Yu. Polyakov: And two decades later the fascist invasion cost us another 20 million lives. However, this figure too is incomplete. In 1940 the country's population totaled 194.1 million, and by the end of 1946 it was 167 million. With the prewar average annual growth, by that time we could have had 213 million citizens. So the war cost us 46 million people.

"F. Kuznetsov: A whole state! And the number of victims in the thirties, the years of the violation of Leninist norms, has not yet been taken stock of by anyone. Yet even with such losses, with the colossal devastation of the years of terrible wars, we traveled such a rapid and mighty historical path that we achieved parity with the most powerful country of the capitalist world—the United States. Had it not been for the tragedies of the times of the personality cult and the onerous costs of the period of stagnation, the results would have been achieved with far lower human, social, and moral losses."

After this the discussion moves on to the role of literature and its development during the Soviet period, noting the "publication explosion" of the last 2 years, outlining plans for a history of 20th century Russian literature, and discussing some of the formerly suppressed writers and works now being published.

Economic

Decree Adopted on Reforming Finance System

PM301336 Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL in Russian No 36, 1987 pp 747-762

[CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 819, dated 17 July 1987: "On Restructuring the Financial Mechanism and Enhancing the Role of the USSR Ministry of Finance in the New Conditions of Management"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers note that the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on the radical restructuring of economic management demand pursuit of a fundamentally new financial policy, implementation of radical reform of the financial mechanism, and intensification of its influence on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, increasing the efficiency of social production, strengthening the state's finances, and expanding the economic independence and enhancing the responsibility of enterprises (associations).

The earlier underestimation of the financial system, economic methods of management, and commodity-money relations and the decline of economic accountability [khozraschetnyye] principles in the organization of economic activity had a negative effect on the national economy's financial results and resulted in the financial instability of sectors, associations, and enterprises. Many ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers, and economic leaders virtually ceased paying attention to a most important sector of their activity—financial and economic work. They concentrated more on the solution of current production questions and paid insufficient attention to strengthening the economy and finances and reducing production costs. Responsibility for thrifty economic management and fulfillment of financial plans and obligations to the state declined at all levels of economic management. Financial discipline in the national economy deteriorated, and an increasing number of enterprises failed to meet their targets for profits and the reduction of output prime cost.

The incidence of loss-making and the size of subsidies increased intolerably. Many leaders started perceiving them as a perfectly normal and acceptable phenomenon.

The financial mechanism's influence on making enterprises interested in savings, thrifty utilization of resources, improved output quality, and reduced prime costs weakened substantially.

Coordination between sectorial and territorial financial planning was not ensured. The financial mechanism failed to make union republic councils of ministers and local organs interested in improving the activity of all enterprises located on their territory. The expenditure of union republics and local soviets was decided regardless of the development of regional economies and their contribution to the strengthening of the country's economy.

The budget's role as the state's basic financial plan declined. The USSR Ministry of Finance failed to produce an objective assessment of the financial situation and paid insufficient attention to elaborating proposals linked with the state's long-term financial policy, the improvement of financial planning, and the enhancement of the financial mechanism's efficiency. The forms and methods of its work essentially did not change and

did not promote the enhancement of production efficiency. There was an unjustified expansion of the scale of financial regulations, which were often trivial and fettered the initiative of enterprises, organizations, local organs, and ministries. Financial institutions' work on securing revenues was implemented mainly by means of administrative methods. Many shortcomings accumulated in the organization of taxation and state insurance work.

The main shortcoming in the sphere of finances and money circulation lies in the gap between the turnover of financial and credit resources and money and the movement of material assets, in the oversaturation of the national economy with cash. Today's ruble does not fully perform its role as an active instrument for financial control of the economy.

In order to pursue an active financial policy in line with the present demands of the national economy's development, and in order to transform the financial mechanism into an efficient instrument of the party's economic strategy, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolve that:

1. The main task of the financial system's restructuring must be seen as being to intensify its influence on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, ensuring steady growth of national income, profits, and other financial resources of the state, and strengthening economic accountability in all links of social production. Restructuring must be based on fundamentally new approaches toward the organization of financial relations within the national economy that are founded on the demands of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) and ensure the development in every possible way of the economic initiative of enterprises and associations and the enhancement of their responsibility for the end results of work and the fulfillment of their obligations to the state. The financial mechanism must be geared to encouraging the reduction of the costs of production and circulation, the rational utilization of material, labor, and financial resources, and the elimination of losses.

The effectiveness of state financial management must be enhanced by intensifying centralized principles in combination with the broad introduction of economic methods of leadership and the expansion of the independence of enterprises (associations) and soviets of people's deputies in production and social development. Financial relations between enterprises (associations) and the state budget and superior management organs must be organized on the basis of long-term stable economic normatives and financial norms, and any possibilities of receiving income without end sale of commodities must be stopped.

The financial base of union republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms must be strengthened. Economic methods must be adopted in the management of regional finances, basing them on long-term normatives making the budgets of local soviets dependent on the results of the activity of enterprises (associations) situated in their territory.

Statewide finances must be consistently strengthened, and the stability of the income section of the USSR State Budget and its role in strengthening the social orientation of the development of social production and in enhancing efficiency must be enhanced. Payments by enterprises in respect of utilized resources must be turned into the main source of budget revenues from socialist enterprises. The most rational and thrifty utilization of the state's money resources must be ensured. The financial mechanism's influence on ensuring that state plans for economic and social development are balanced in terms of costs must be intensified.

Restructuring of Financial and Budget Planning in Conditions of Full Economic Accountability and Self-financing [subhead]

2. Comprehensive restructuring must be ensured in the financial plans system, and their role must be substantially enhanced at all levels of national economic management as one of the most important instruments of plan leadership of the economy and implementation of long-term, 5-year, and current plans for economic and social development.

The role of long-term financial planning must be strengthened. The Concepts and Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development over the 15-Year Period should envisage provisions for the most important ways of implementing financial policy.

It must be deemed necessary to switch to the elaboration of 5-year financial plans as organic components of the state plans for the economic and social development of the national economy and its sectors, complexes, and regions.

Financial and budget planning must be restructured on the basis of a system of stable long-term normatives ensuring the pursuit of a uniform state financial policy and the expansion of the rights of enterprises (associations) and soviets of people's deputies in the planning and utilization of financial resources. It is necessary to proceed from the premise that the economic normatives regulating financial relations must ensure:

Equally exacting demands by the state as regards enterprises' utilization of production, labor, and natural resources;

Creation of financial conditions for the shaping of the structure of production, its intensification, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress;

Balance in the financial resource requirements of the state, regions, superior management organs, and enterprises (associations) in order to meet the targets of long-term and current plans for economic and social development;

Interconnection between the amount of money channeled into the production and social development of enterprises (associations) and regions and the efficiency of economic management and end results of their activity;

Optimum combination of statewide, collective, and personal interests in distribution relations;

Funding of labor collectives' expenditure on development of production, satisfaction of social needs, and material incentives from funds they have earned.

The expropriation and redistribution of enterprises' profits and other financial resources in excess of set normatives, norms, and rates, or in cases not provided for by law, are prohibited.

Any attempts to determine economic normatives on a status quo [iskhodnyy] basis, to split expenditure between years or [budget] items, or to use volume targets as a substitute [for normatives] must be deemed incompatible with the new economic mechanism.

The elaboration of scientifically substantiated economic normatives in all sectors of the national economy should be completed in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, with a view to ensuring that the draft plans for the 13th 5-Year Plan period are drawn up on the basis of these normatives.

It is to be laid down that financial 5-year plans broken down by year should contain consolidated indicators of economic and financial activity at the appropriate levels of management and economic activity, should be drawn up on the basis of control figures, state orders, quotas, and long-term economic normatives, and should provide a link between the total volume of financial resources and their sources and avenues of expenditure.

3. In order to enhance the role of financial planning in the intensification of social production and ensure uniformity of financial plan systems at all levels of management, it is laid down that:

Enterprises (associations) independently elaborate and approve financial plans which determine the planned proportions for the distribution of profits and revenues and the volume of expenditure, including payments to the budget and superior organizations. In this they are guided by financial norms determined according to established procedures. The amounts of profits and payments to the budget are reported to financial organs for monitoring purposes;

On the basis of enterprise (association) financial plans, the USSR and union republic ministries and departments draw up financial plans for the sector in order to balance all types of financial and credit resources against indicators of the economic and social development of the ministry or department in question. The aforementioned plans determine the size of centralized funds and reserves and the areas of their utilization in the light of sectorwide tasks;

On the basis of the financial plans of their subordinate ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers elaborate republics' financial plans, which determine the basic types of revenue and the areas for their utilization in the light of plans for the republic's economic and social development. The amount of funds placed at the disposal of the union republic from statewide revenues is determined according to a stable normative established for the union republic in question.

On the basis of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the financial plans of union republics and USSR ministries and departments, the USSR Gosplan, together with the USSR Ministry of Finance, draws up the state's consolidated financial balance sheet for the 5-year plan period, broken down by years.

4. The importance of the USSR State Budget as the centralized fund of monetary resources and its role within the system of the national economy's financial plans must be enhanced, and its social orientation must be intensified. Budget revenue and expenditure must be formed on the basis of the indicators and long-term normatives envisaged by plans for economic and social development and financial plans. Indicators of the state's centralized revenue and expenditure for the 5-year period should be determined on the basis of consolidated figures.

It is laid down that enterprises (associations), while applying the principle of self-financing, are obliged to participate in forming USSR State Budget revenues on the basis of stable normatives in order to ensure the prompt and uninterrupted financing of statewide measures, the increase of social consumption funds, the strengthening of the country's defense capability, and the satisfaction of the state's other needs.

For the purpose of transforming economic normatives into the main regulator of relations between enterprises (associations) and the state budget and of enhancing their role in the formation of the state's centralized financial resources, the system of profit (revenue) distribution and budget payments must be restructured in the light of sectors' specific features by everywhere introducing normative payments in respect of production capital and labor and natural resources and employing the mechanism of taxing enterprises' residual income after making priority payments in respect of resources and paying any credit interest.

There must be an improvement in the procedure for collecting all the aforementioned payments since they are to be seen as an important instrument for exerting influence on the enhancement of returns on capital, resource saving, the renewal of the active part of the production potential, and efficient utilization of the property of the whole people.

This work must proceed from the premise that it is necessary to consistently introduce a standard norm of payments in respect of production capital for all enterprises in a sector, and subsequently for all sectors. Provision must be made for the possibility of temporarily waiving or reducing such payments due from loss-making enterprises or enterprises making only small profits.

Payments in respect of labor resources, which are to be differentiated for the country's regions depending on how strained their labor resources balance is, are to reimburse the state's expenditure on training the work force and on social, cultural, municipal, and consumer services for workers.

Payments in respect of natural resources (land, water, minerals) should be used to extract differential rents caused by differences in the natural productivity of these resources.

Taxation of enterprises' income remaining after making payments in respect of resources and paying any credit interest must be applied in parallel with budget payments in respect of resources.

In conditions of full economic accountability and self-financing, USSR State Budget funds must be concentrated primarily on the structural restructuring of the economy, the financing of comprehensive targeted programs, the buildup of scientific and technical potential, the acceleration of social development, and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

It is laid down that the draft USSR State Budget should be elaborated by the USSR Ministry of Finance on the basis of indicators for the appropriate year in the 5-year state plan for the USSR's economic and social development, the financial plans of union republics, and the state's consolidated financial balance sheet and should be submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers no later than 5 months before the start of the next year together with the draft USSR Gosplan report on progress in fulfilling the 5-year plan for the USSR's economic and social development and measures to ensure that plan targets for the next year of the 5-year plan period are met.

On the basis of economic methods of financial management, ministries and departments must ensure the detailed study and validation of the economic normatives approved for enterprises (associations), their stability, and prompt notification of them.

5. For the purpose of ensuring an improvement of the financial situation in the transition to new conditions of economic management:

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must prepare within a 3-month period proposals for improving the finances of national economic sectors;

The USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Gosplan, jointly with the USSR Gosbank, must elaborate in 1987 a special program for the financial improvement of the national economy as a whole.

6. Ministries and departments must enhance responsibility for sectors' financial state and work results, must give enterprises (associations) help in improving the organization of financial and economic work, and must take measures to strengthen their financial position, eliminate loss-making operations, and ensure the fulfillment of profit plans and obligations for payments to the state budget in the sector as a whole.

Ministries and departments must be prohibited from interfering in day-to-day financial operations by enterprises (associations), which bear complete responsibility for the results of economic management, for ensuring profitable and nonloss-making work, for efficient utilization of resources, and for the formation and safekeeping of their own circulating capital.

7. Greater economic responsibility must be borne by enterprises (associations) for the fulfillment of their obligations to the state budget, the observance of state financial discipline, and the veracity of reports on results of their activity. If revenue is deliberately concealed or understated by categorizing unrelated enterprise expenditure as production and circulation costs, the total sum of such reduced profits is payable to the budget.

8. The USSR Ministry of Finance is to change the system of financing the activity of budget institutions with a view to enhancing the scientific validity of the planning of expenditure on their maintenance on the basis of stable long-term economic normatives and financial norms geared to the end results of activity. Broader use must be made of the methods of providing economic incentives for good-quality work by these institutions and the rational utilization of the budget appropriations allocated to them. Budget institutions must be given the right to channel into social and production needs any savings in appropriations for estimated expenditure compared with the set norms, provided activity indicators are fulfilled. An end must be put to the practice of expropriating saved funds from these organizations and reducing their appropriations for the next plan period by a corresponding amount. The USSR Ministry of Finance must determine specific amounts and procedures for the

formation and utilization of the funds in question in types of institutions, in the intention of preventing any deterioration of social and cultural services for the population.

Economically accountable ways of financing enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the social and cultural sphere closely linked with the end results of their work must be consistently introduced.

Improvement of Territorial Financial and Budget Planning [subhead]

9. For the purpose of expanding the rights and enhancing the responsibility of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and soviets of people's deputies as regards the formation and utilization of financial resources to ensure the comprehensive production and social development of regions, territorial financial and budget planning must be restructured by making local budgets more dependent on the financial results of the economic activity of enterprises (associations) located in the corresponding territory.

It is laid down that the financial base of soviets of people's deputies is formed through payments from the profit (revenue) of enterprises (associations) according to stable normatives—this being the main source for all budgets—other revenue assigned to them, and a proportion of statewide taxes and revenues allocated according to stable normatives approved for the 5-year plan period.

It is deemed necessary for enterprises (associations) under the jurisdiction of all ministries and departments to participate in the formation of local budget revenues intended to finance the development of the territory's infrastructure and amenities.

Broader use must be made of consolidated long-term economic normatives in the planning of revenue and expenditure so as to determine the amount of funds channeled into the production and social development of the corresponding territories, including the building and maintenance of highways, the development of municipal services, the production of local construction materials, and other needs. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, together with union republic councils of ministers, must produce a list of the aforementioned expenditures and procedures for the formation of the resources allocated for these purposes. Provisions must be made for the normatives for the formation of local budgets from enterprise (association) profits to be determined with the participation of union republic councils of ministers.

There is to be a gradual switch to forming individual regions' financial resources on the basis of long-term normatives. This procedure must be introduced everywhere starting in the 13th 5-Year Plan.

10. Autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviets independently determine the revenue and expenditure of corresponding budgets for the plan year on the basis of control figures, indicators of the plan for economic and social development, quotas, economic normatives, and financial norms set by union republic councils of ministers. There must be no expropriation or redistribution between budgets of additional funds found or saved by soviets of people's deputies in the implementation of budgets, unless provided for by law. In the event of nonfulfillment of budget revenue plans, soviets of people's deputies are to ensure financing of planned expenditure within the limit of income received and the financial reserves at their disposal.

11. It is necessary to increase soviets' interest in and responsibility for satisfying the population's needs for consumer goods and to implement radical measures to improve the practice of collecting turnover tax.

The growth of local budgets' revenue must be made directly dependent on the turnover tax generated by consumer goods production on the corresponding territory and by fulfillment of the retail trade turnover plan by state and cooperative trade. As a rule, the enterprises directly manufacturing output are to pay the turnover tax. Turnover tax payments into local budgets must be made according to fixed rates (percentages) of retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade.

Improvement of Currency and Financial Planning of Foreign Economic Activity [subhead]

12. It is necessary to ensure enhancement of the efficiency of foreign economic ties and of their role in the formation of the state's financial and foreign currency resources. It is necessary to intensify the financial system's influence on the strengthening and expansion of foreign economic ties and on the creation of conditions for broad introduction of foreign currency self-capitalizing and self-financing in the national economy. It is necessary to proceed from the need for the priority development of foreign currency financial relations with CEMA countries on a mutually advantageous basis.

For this purpose, the role and responsibility of the USSR Ministry of Finance in the organization of foreign currency financial planning must be enhanced by entrusting to it:

The elaboration, jointly with the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosbank, of drafts of the consolidated foreign currency plan (balance of payments), foreign currency plans of ministries and departments, and plans for revenue and payments in the USSR's accounts with foreign countries, and also methodological leadership in the sphere of foreign currency planning;

The planning of foreign currency revenue and payments in respect of noncommercial operations, and the implementation of monitoring of the fulfillment of these plans;

Participation in the implementation of measures to enhance the foreign currency efficiency of foreign economic ties, in the forecasting of foreign economic ties with foreign countries, and in the financial substantiation of draft international contracts and agreements;

The elaboration of proposals to improve the structure of exports and imports, to seek out and mobilize additional foreign currency revenue, to make rational use of and save foreign currency, and to create the necessary foreign currency and commodity reserves.

13. The following are to be deemed important directions of the USSR Ministry of Finance's activity to improve foreign currency financial relations with foreign states, and primarily with the socialist community countries:

Preparation of proposals to improve the mechanism for the provision of economic incentives to enterprises to boost exports and to develop new and advanced forms of cooperation with foreign countries, including the setting up of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations;

Participation in the implementation of measures to deepen socialist economic integration, primarily via production and scientific cooperation, and development of direct production, scientific, and technical ties and of the activity of joint enterprises on the basis of full economic accountability and foreign currency self-capitalizing and self-financing;

Elaboration of proposals to improve the accountancy, credit, and foreign currency finance mechanism of the socialist community countries' economic integration for the purpose of making its participants more interested in active utilization of the advantages of the international division of labor;

Exercise of effective monitoring of foreign currency financial activity by Soviet organizations engaged in commercial operations with foreign organizations in the USSR and abroad, and coordination of departmental monitoring of the activity of these organizations by ministries and departments.

Improvement of the Forms and Methods of Work by the USSR Ministry of Finance and Its Local Organs [subhead]

14. Measures must be implemented to restructure the activity of the USSR Ministry of Finance and its local organs, ensuring the concentration of efforts in strategic directions in improving finances and financial economic work in the national economy.

It is laid down that the USSR Ministry of Finance, as the country's central financial economic organ, organizes the overall leadership of finances, implements the state's unified financial policy, and ensures the elaboration and implementation of the USSR State Budget and the broad utilization of long-term economic normatives in the practice of financial planning.

The USSR Ministry of Finance must step up its collaboration with central economic departments and sectorial ministries in consistently implementing the policy of raising production efficiency and increasing money accumulations, making rational use of material, labor, and financial resources, deepening full economic accountability and self-financing in all links of the national economy, and establishing a closer connection between financial and credit levers and the other elements of the new economic mechanism, and must ensure proper monetary control over the efficiency of economic management.

15. In order to enhance the role of the USSR Ministry of Finance in formulating and implementing financial policy, in ensuring the growth of the state's financial resources, in concentrating them in priority avenues of scientific and technical progress, in improving the economy's sectorial and territorial structure, in developing the social sphere, and in improving the economic mechanism's functions:

It is laid down that the USSR Ministry of Finance, along with the USSR Gosplan, is responsible for the state of consolidated plan and financial work and for ensuring that the state plans for the USSR's economic and social development are balanced in terms of costs;

Provision must be made for the state's consolidated financial balance sheet, the balance sheet of the population's money income and expenditure, and the consolidated foreign currency plan to be elaborated by the USSR Gosplan with the active participation of the USSR Ministry of Finance. Thorough and detailed study of the consolidated balance sheets in question must be ensured, and the USSR Council of Ministers must be informed in good time of the planned income and expenditure of the state and the population, and also of measures necessary to ensure that they are in balance.

The USSR Ministry of Finance must step up its collaboration with the USSR Gosplan on questions of forming profits as the main source of finance for the state's centralized expenditure and the production and social development of enterprises (associations). It is laid down that the planning of profits for all sectors of the national economy and all types of activity is done by the USSR Gosplan jointly with the USSR Ministry of Finance.

16. The USSR Ministry of Finance, proceeding from the demands of restructuring, must implement:

Jointly with the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosbank, measures to strengthen money circulation, improve the forms and methods of plan regulation of money circulation for all money resources, bring it in line with the circulation of material values, and intensify the influence of financial credit methods on production so as to achieve a balance of demand and supply and increase the ruble's purchasing power;

Pursuit of the state's tax policy for the purpose of encouraging cooperative and public organizations and individual labor activity to more fully satisfy the population's demands for goods and services, increasing their contribution to the formation of the state's revenue, and improving the system of taxes levied on the population while observing the principle of social justice;

Improvement of taxation practice in the conditions of the new methods of economic management toward greater incentives for the activity of enterprises (associations) and strengthening state finances;

Methodological leadership of the organization of bookkeeping and accountancy in the national economy as the most important means of monitoring the efficient and rational expenditure of all types of resources, the veracity of report figures, and the reduction of document circulation.

17. The USSR Ministry of Finance must ensure the radical improvement of state insurance in the interests of satisfying the population's social needs. The activity of USSR Main Administration for State Insurance organs must be conducted on the basis of universal application of the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing.

The quality of services rendered by insurance institutions must be improved, service standards must be raised, promising new types of insurance must be actively introduced, and insurance work must be developed actually in labor collectives.

Differences in the availability of insurance organ services for the population in large and small cities and in different regions of the country must be overcome with the minimum of delay.

The USSR Ministry of Finance must elaborate and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers appropriate proposals providing for the substantial improvement and development of state insurance in the country.

18. The USSR Ministry of Finance and its local organs must boost the effectiveness of financial monitoring of the observance of the policy of thrift and the safekeeping of socialist property and must improve their economic, control and auditing work. There must be no petty financial regulations or excessive tutelage of enterprises (associations), and there must be strict observance of the rights vested in them by the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). There must be constant monitoring of the implementation by ministries and departments of measures connected with improving the quality and efficiency of departmental control and auditing work. Methodological and practical assistance must be given to enterprises (associations) in the organization of financial economic work.

19. In the conditions of the expansion of the economic independence of enterprises (associations), the USSR Ministry of Finance must step up economic and analytical work to improve the organization of the management apparatus in planning expenditure on the maintenance of the management apparatus. On this basis proposals must be elaborated to improve the organizational structure of the management apparatus and reduce the costs of maintaining it, and they must be used when elaborating normatives for the formation of the wages fund.

The USSR Ministry of Finance, jointly with the USSR State Committee for Statistics, must submit to the USSR Council of Ministers an annual report on the state of and development trends in the management apparatus, expenditure on its maintenance, and measures for reducing its cost.

20. For the purpose of expanding the rights and enhancing the responsibility of the USSR Ministry of Finance, it is deemed expedient:

To monitor the economic validity and stability of normatives established by enterprises (associations) in respect of payments and deductions from profits (revenue) to the budget and centralized funds and reserves of ministries and departments;

Jointly with the USSR banks, to submit for examination by USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers proposals for the elimination or reorganization, according to established procedures, of enterprises (associations) which have failed to ensure profitable work for a long time and are not fulfilling their obligations to the budget, banks, enterprises, and economic organizations.

21. It is necessary to raise the theoretical standards, quality, and practical significance of scientific research in the sphere of finance, credit, money circulation, and the entire spectrum of commodity-money relations. The USSR Ministry of Finance must strengthen ties with scientific research institutes in the economics sphere in order to elaborate specific proposals aimed at making more efficient use of the entire range of economic levers and incentives in the practice of national economic management.

22. In line with the new tasks and functions, it is necessary to review the organizational structure of the USSR Ministry of Finance central apparatus. This work must proceed from the need to substantially enhance the

role of consolidated administrations and departments and move away from the narrowly departmental orientation of the apparatus' structure.

Stronger methodological guidance must be provided for the financial work of union and autonomous republic ministries of finance, financial administrations (departments) of soviet ispolkoms, and financial services of ministries and departments. The methodological instructions published by the USSR Ministry of Finance must be reviewed with a view to bringing them into line with the demands of the new economic mechanism and the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), and unjustified restrictions on the rights of ministries, departments, enterprises (associations), and local organs must be lifted.

23. The USSR Ministry of Finance must radically restructure the style, methods, and forms of work of the central apparatus and financial organs in the new conditions of economic management. Measures must be implemented to improve the selection, placement, and training of cadres in the financial system. Specialists must be held more responsible for the work entrusted to them. Economic methods of providing incentives for financial organ officials must be improved, and these officials must be made more interested in boosting the efficiency of the work of enterprises (associations), increasing profits (revenues) and profitability of production, and making rational use of resources.

The professional standards of personnel in the sphere of finance, credit, money circulation, bookkeeping and accountancy, and control and auditing work must be raised, and specialist training in VUZ's and finance and credit technical colleges must be improved.

24. The USSR Ministry of Finance party committee must wage a persistent struggle to implement the party's economic strategy, must consistently affirm Leninist principles and norms in party work, and must restructure the style of party leadership in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums' demands. The vanguard role of party organizations in the restructuring of finances and in work with cadres must be stepped up, and a political and state approach toward work and the ability to work in conditions of deepening democracy, broad glasnost, criticism and self-criticism, and the upsurge in people's social and labor activeness must be instilled in cadres.

25. Union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and kray.spolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms, guided by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum's decisions, must give every assistance in strengthening financial economic work in all sections of the national economy, enhancing the role of financial organs in the implementation of tasks concerning the country's economic and social development, and transforming them into active bearers of the party's economic policy.

M. Gorbachev, secretary [as published] of the CPSU Central Committee N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Moscow, the Kremlin. 17 July 1987. No 819.

Agricultural

Spare Part Shortages Slow Harvest Progress

PM301111 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Sep 87 p 1

[Report by TASS correspondents Ye. Tkachenko, V. Pavlov, N. Savitskaya, V. Pleshakov, and V. Salnik: "Harvest-87: Holdups Cause Losses"]

[Text] It is distressing to see a combine or truck standing around doing nothing in the harvesting season. But, alas, it is a common sight in Chelyabinsk Oblast fields today. There is a state of emergency here. And sodden land or wet ears of grain are not necessarily to blame.

"The belt again..." "Vpered" Sovkhoz machine operator V. Zadorin waved his hand in a gesture of futility at the immobile KSK-100 feed-harvesting combine. "There is an excellent second crop of grass, but we are immobilized. Instead of three, we are fitting one belt per machine."

You can see a lot of stationary equipment at the sovkhoz named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR as well.

"There are no bearings or even light bulbs," said an angry N. Pashnin, chief of the machinery and tractor workshop.

The paper has written before about the lack of spare parts. But the problem is so severe that one has to return to it again and again.

The belt which machine operator V. Zadorin was upset about costs less than R10. But the fate of the harvest depends on "minor" items such as these. Through the fault of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, GAZ-53 trucks are standing idle in Chelyabinsk Oblast—a shortage of piston rings. Yet this truck is one of the most popular in the countryside.

The farmers of Altay Kray are working intensively at the moment. Some tens of thousands of tractors, combines, and trucks are involved in the harvesting campaign. But there are idle vehicles and units in every rayon. The leaders of rayon agro-industrial association engineering services acknowledge that they are culpable too:

"We failed to set up repair teams in good time, we did not ensure efficient material and technical supplies," M. Beskorovaynyy, chief of a Romanovskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association department, said. "But there are other reasons for the holdups as well. "We were let down by the 'Selmash' plant in Nazarovo, which failed to supply variable-speed pulleys for reapers."

Harvest work is in full swing in the feed fields too. But some of the silage-harvesting combines are still "tied to the mooring" through the fault of "Syzranselmash," which has supplied the kray's farms with only 200 transporters instead of nearly 2,000. The reaper guards made in Berdyansk are cracked and blistered. The reaper sections made by the "Selkhozdetal" plant in Simferopol do not cut, but tear the plants. The piston rings made by the motor vehicle unit plant in Michurinsk fail to meet the state standard.

"Compared with past years, supplies of spare parts are somewhat better this year," A. Nazarchuk, chairman of the kray agro-industrial committee, commented. "But there are still not enough, and the quality of the products should be better."

The harvest in Kazakhstan is dwindling by the hour rather than by the day. Equipment is operating poorly. Here is what TASS correspondents saw in the fields of North Kazakhstan Oblast. It was midday, but the combines were standing idle in the fields of the "Iskra" Sovkhoz.

"The first fine day this week," team leader I. Klyauz explained, "but it is as if we have taken root. There are no apron pickup belts and there is a lack of small and large engine filter holders and V-belts."

In the fields of Kurgaldzhinskiy Rayon, Tselinograd Oblast, journalists met with oblast agro-industrial committee deputy chairman A. Chernukha.

"We have a shortage of dusters and piston sets, which come from Noginsk, combine belts are tearing, and there are no variable-speed disks. Out of 1,400 parts the Krasnoyarsk combine plant has sent... 22. The Vinnitsa bearing plant has fulfilled the plan by only 11 percent. So it is necessary to introduce 'rationalization,' to put it mildly. Equipment is broken up and out of 2-3 combines we assemble one."

A TASS correspondent began his tour of farms in Kustanay Oblast on a Kama truck driven by A. Veber.

"It would have been better to go to the Neftekamsk tire plant and ask why the tires do not last as long as they are supposed to," the driver said angrily. "Instead of 73,000 you get 50,000 km at best. There are more than 100 trucks standing idle in the oblast daily."

On returning to Alma-Ata, the journalists took these facts to the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and Ministry of Motor Transport. It was confirmed there that the harvesting conveyor was shuddering in all 19 oblasts. One reason for this is nondelivery or irregular deliveries of stocks, spare parts, and rubber by the Volga rubber goods plant, the Rostov, Saratov, and Kharkov bearing plants and other enterprises.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the USSR Gosplan, USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are failing to take the republic's requirements for spare parts and rubber into consideration. Planned stocks are 30-40 percent lower than required and the supply level is even lower. This year, for example, only 70 percent of the tires have been delivered. When equipment begins to stand idle, the republic has to borrow on next year's stocks.

Media Report 29 Sep Developments

LD010455 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 29 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 September

In the past week workers in Kazakhstan have harvested only 2 million hectares worth of grain—the equivalent of 2 days' work in normal weather conditions. (0000)

Potatoes have been dug from over half the sown area in Belorussia. The wet weather is hindering efforts. (0200)

The procurement points of Tajikistan have so far taken delivery of more than 200,000 metric tons of raw cotton. (0304)

The situation is very tense in the eastern rayons of the country. Grain is accumulating on the threshing floors and there are long lines—sometimes 3 of 4 km long—at the elevators, which are overflowing. The damp grain cannot be dried out and must be sent to place where the drying machines are standing idle. Grain is now being sent to Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, and Kuybyshev Oblasts as well as Bashkiria and Tataria. (0430)

The Altay has supplied the state with 2,840,000 metric tons of grain, mainly hard and strong wheat. (0500)

Harvesting of wheat and sugar beet has started in the Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast. (0500)

Snatching grain from the bad weather, workers at the Angara agro-industrial complex are completing the harvest on the second third of the fields. Beginning this morning the oblast headquarters had begun to receive

reports from individual farms on the completion of work. However, grain crops have still not been threshed on more than 100,000 hectares in Irkutsk Oblast. In these extreme circumstances the workers are doing everything so that the grain, which was cultivated with such effort, will reach the grain bins. In spite of the vagaries of the weather, an enviable crop has been grown on the territory of Baykal. Some fields are yielding more than 40 quintals per hectare of grain. (0900)

Kaliningrad Oblast has fulfilled the state plan for bread grain sales: 41,000 Metric tons have been sold. The Karaganda Oblast, as the first on Kazakhstan's virgin lands, is ending the harvest; threshing of crops from the last thousands of hectares started today. In the Crimea, the rice harvest is in progress: One-third of the total area has been harvested so far. The yield represents almost 54 quintals per hectare. The rice harvest is also in progress in Kherson Oblast. (1200)

RSFSR farms have fulfilled the plan for production of hard wheat grain. Kuban farms have nearly doubled the state plan for hard wheat. The RSFSR has also fulfilled the rye production plan, and more than 1 million metric tons of millet have been procured. Sunflower seeds are being procured now. High-moisture grain often is being transported for drying to other areas where facilities are available: For example, from the Tula, Orel, Ryazan Oblast and the central Chernozem Zone more than 1 million metric tons of grain have been transported to the Volga region and the Urals. (1200)

Karaganda Oblast has sent 610,000 metric tons of grain to the state granaries, considerably more than planned. (1200)

Farms in the Bryansk Oblast have pledge to sell 650,000 metric tons to the state this year. (Moscow Television Service in Russian, 1300)

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the Russian Federation have fulfilled the state plan for the procurement of strong varieties of wheat. The farmers of the Russian Federation have also fulfilled the plan for rye procurement. More than 1 million metric tons of millet has been purchased. Sunflower seeds are now being sold by the farms. More than 1 million metric tons of grain have been transported from the Tula, Orel, and Ryazan Oblasts, from the Central Chernozem Zone to the Volga areas and the Urals for drying. (1600)

Shock-work detachments of city dwellers were set up in Saratov Oblast today. Over half of the vegetable harvest is still in the fields. The incessant rains have halted equipment and every day thousands of inhabitants of Saratov travel to the plantations in the suburban rayons. However, because of the shortage of transport to take out the tomatoes, squash, onions carrots, and cabbages which are ready for market, the effect of these people's work is insignificant. Hundreds of metric tons of tomatoes in crates are waiting their turn at the Engelskiy, Novyy, and other sovkhozes. Shops are already refusing them and the processing lines of the local farms are too small to take the entire harvest. Big losses have to be suffered while waiting for problems to be solved. The Chelyabinsk vegetable stores have refused to take tens of metric tons of carrots from Yetkulskiy Rayon for the sole reason that the carrots were dirty and that they did not have the resources to bring them up to standard. (1800)

The heavy rain that has been pouring down on Bashkiria for the past month has pushed matters in the grain fields to the limit. The oblast party committee has called on the republic's residents to help harvest the crop that has been grown in conditions of severe draught. For quick response coordination of the effort, a commission headed by Khabibulin, first secretary of the oblast party committee, has been set up. The energetic measures taken by the commission are yielding results: Over the last few days, the gap between harvesting and threshing has been narrowed significantly. Swathes have been picked up at more than 300,000 hectares. However, many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have not yet found a way to snatch the crop away from the bad weather. (2050)

Scientific

Cosmonaut Equals Space Endurance Record

LD010534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The Mir manned complex continues its flight. Today Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov will spend most of their working time carrying out preventive measures on the on-board systems and apparatus. They will also replace individual assemblies and components whose warranty period is expiring with new ones.

We would like to draw your attention, comrades, to the following fact. On completing his 237th day in flight, Yuriy Romanenko equaled the world record set 3 years ago by his cosmonaut comrades. They were working on an older station.

Joint Space Flight With DRA Planned in 1989

LD302029 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—An eight-day space flight of a Soviet-Afghan crew is scheduled for the first half of 1989. This has been announced in the Glavkosmos of the USSR (the chief administration for the development and use of space engineering for the economy and research).

A protocol on a joint expedition on board the Soviet orbital station Mir was signed here today by Aleksandr Dunayev, head of the Glavkosmos, and by Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Political Bureau of the

Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of communications of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides' proposals on scientific and technical experiments during the flight were discussed in detail. The study of Afghanistan's natural resources from space was one of the leading topics among them. Matters concerning the medical examination of Afghan candidates for cosmonauts were discussed as well. The first stage of selection with the participation of Soviet specialists will be carried out in Afghanistan in November-December of the current year.

Following that, four candidates for cosmonauts will arrive in Moscow in January 1988 for the second stage of selection and for examination by the chief medical commission.

From February 1988 two representatives of Afghanistan are to begin training at the Yuriy Gagarin cosmonauts' training center near Moscow.

The Afghan delegation during its visit to Moscow toured the cosmonauts' training center, the flight control center, and the Moscow Space Research Institute.

European Space Agency To Train Cosmonauts

LD301419 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Paris September 30 TASS—The European space agency intends to launch a programme for training several cosmonauts early next year. It will form out of them a crew of a space complex which West European countries hope to put into orbit in the middle of the next decade.

Now agency specialists plan to pick up some 20 candidates who will undergo for several years training necessary for work aboard an orbital complex and for control over shuttle ships. Agency experts also believe that cosmonauts from West European countries have to undergo training aboard Soviet or American spaceships before independent work on orbit.

Petrosyants Briefs Press on Nuclear Power

LD302207 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Vienna September 30 TASS—TASS correspondent Viktor Tumanov reports:

The Soviet delegation led by Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, attending an international conference on the safety of nuclear power engineering at the "Austria" center of congresses, gave a press conference.

It was noted that the Soviet delegation attached great significance to the current conference, considering that the regular exchange of expertise and know-how in such a complex field as the peaceful use of nuclear energy had an increasingly greater role to play in ensuring the safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The Soviet side has already submitted to the conference a number of fundamental documents covering a whole range of issues related to the development of the energy of the atom. Among them are the issues of developing heat and cooling elements for the water supply of nuclear reactors, handling radioactive waste, nuclear power engineering a year after the Chernobyl accident.

Responding to journalists' questions, Andranik Petrosyants stressed, in part, that the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant were seriously studied in the Soviet Union. All measures were taken to prevent what had happened.

He said a surge in mistrust in the use of nuclear energy was recorded on the part of many people in the world at present in view of the past accidents and continued accidents at nuclear power stations. The stand of the Soviet Union in this issue remains invariable—the future belongs to the development of nuclear power engineering.

New Generation of 'Intelligent' Computers

LD301050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0735 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS)—A new Soviet computer peripheral device, "Grafit", is capable of recognizing and processing handwriting, symbols, and graphic images, as well as accepting voice commands. It has been built within the work program on intelligent computers for 1987-93 recently adopted in the USSR.

A TASS correspondent was informed by Boris Yermolayev, deputy chief designer of the socialist countries' unified system of computers, that in the coming 5 years all general-purpose computers with operating speeds of several hundred million operations per second will start "understanding" voice and recognizing handwriting, and will become "intelligent" experts and advisers for man in any sphere of knowledge.

The new program envisions the start of serial production of fifth generation computers and of peripherals and software which are fundamentally new. This will make it considerably easier for people without special training as a programmer to communicate with computers.

The USSR today has a substantial amount of pioneering developments behind it in the field of mathematical logic. As Boris Yermolayev said, the task for Soviet scientists is to create a kind of symbiosis between two intelligences—machine and human. In doing so, the principle of independent adaptability of computers to

the solution of various kinds of tasks will be implemented. One can include in the knowledge base of such a computer general concepts about the world, on the basis of which the computer will be able to create narrower knowledge bases for itself in order to resolve individual tasks, for instance in medicine or design. This will make the process of cooperation between man and computer more creative: they will be able to complement each other's abilities.

Apart from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Cuba will take part in implementing the program, working together in the framework of the socialist countries' unified system of computers. The software and peripherals being developed by them are in accordance with international standards for data processing systems.

Military

Poor Standard of Georgian Draftees Viewed

PM301355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent V. Golovin report: "Our Common Concern. On the Threshold of Military Service"]

[Text] Residents of Akhalkalakskiy Rayon have always been good soldiers. Why is it that the proportion of those suitable only for noncombatant service is now so high among draftees from the rayon?

A spot check in the rayon revealed that 106 out of 227 higher grade students in the rayon's schools could not negotiate the horizontal bars, and only 121 proved able to meet the norms of the "Ready for Labor and Defense" requirements, even though—according to reports—all students in the rayon had successfully passed them. There is a simple explanation for this: Most schools have no gymnastics equipment or obstacle courses.

Each year the military commissariat's registration of those liable to military service reveals an average of about 80 young people with virtually no knowledge of the Russian language. Lists with their names are passed on to the rayon Public Education Department and from there to the schools. Additional lectures are organized, but the situation is no longer capable of being substantially improved.

School military training officers are recruited basically from among either sergeants and privates of the reserve who lack the necessary experience and knowledge, or from among retired officers many of whom are over the age of 60. As for the selection of candidates for the Faculty of Initial Military Training and Physical Education at Telavi's Ya. Gogebashvili State Teacher Training Institute, it is essentially nonexistent.

Young people's military-patriotic education is also badly organized in the rayon's educational establishments. Pedagogical councils and party organizations give no attention to this problem and have no specific plans of work. True enough, certain measures have been implemented. Pegged to memorable dates, they were of a formal nature and disregarded the interests and age groups of the students. These "measures" involved mainly 5th and 6th grade students, since work with them requires less effort than work with more senior students.

Medical examinations of draftees revealed shortcomings in medical and health care work. In many cases, the diagnoses were improperly formulated.

"Everyone is to blame for the fact that Akhalkalakskiy Rayon is now among the laggards," Major General L. Sharashenidze, Georgian SSR military commissar, said. "Blame lies with officials not only from the military commissariat but also from the rayon Public Education Department, the Komsomol and DOSAAF raykoms, the sports committee, and the rayon Public Health Department. The rayispolkom passed resolutions on the comprehensive inspection of various educational establishments, but they remained just so many pieces of paper. The situation must be remedied by everyone, through joint efforts."

An appropriate inspection was carried out in the rayon by the Youth Affairs Commission under the republic Supreme Soviet, and specific measures are now being taken in cooperation with ministries and departments. The republic Military Commissariat is now monitoring the training of military training officers and the organization of assistance in supplying Akhalkalakskiy Rayon's schools with equipment. Questions concerning the setting up of a defense-sports health camp and building a shooting range and a tactical training field in the rayon are being solved jointly with the Georgian DOSAAF Central Committee. And the Georgian SSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports has pledged to supply the schools with the necessary implements and equipment and to monitor the "Ready for Labor and Defense" trials of draftees.

The aforementioned shortcomings are also typical of other rayons in the republic. Conversations with draftees at the republic muster station revealed that more than 5.5 percent have insufficient knowledge of the Russian language. Less than 30 percent only of the republic's educational establishments have a fully equipped training base for instruction in initial military training. Some 12 percent of military training officers are people over the age of 60, while 9 percent are privates and sergeants of the reserve without specialized education.

A package of measures has been adopted in order to fundamentally improve the work with young people of predraft and draft age in Georgia. Many republic ministries and departments and local party, soviet, and Komsomol organs are involved in its implementation. The education of worthy replacements for the USSR Armed Forces is a matter of universal concern.